THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,012—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1890.

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PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889. 1890.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Jan.
B.L. THAMES	4413	800	W. A. Seaton	10th „
† MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	17th „
B.L. GANGES	4204	800	T. I. Alderton	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600.	R. Harvey	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. [illegible]	2nd Jan. 90.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th „

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Bombay, 6th December 1889.

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Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON [illegible] OF [illegible] to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

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The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
PO	...	...	10th Jan. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	[illegible]	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	[illegible]	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	[illegible]	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	[illegible]	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the [illegible]th January 1890.

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Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
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IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. „
POSEIDON	L. Lomisich	4,000	650	5th Feb. 90

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STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,000	600	10th Jan 90

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mattei	3,500	550	21st Jan. 90

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML NUBIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M ARABIA	3541	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	25th „
ML ASIA	3530	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th „
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	F. Bright	26th „
L ARABIA	3541	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	31st „

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

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FOR RANGOON.

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FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 8th January.

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THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	„ 875

⁂ This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	„ 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades.	„ 550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back	„ 700
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By the renowned and only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, January 2nd,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered to
MISS MAY HABGOOD,
The Brilliant Solo Pianiste, from the Royal College of Music, London.
GRAND MILITARY NIGHT.

Under the patronage and presence of Colonel H. Collingwood and Officers, 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment, Major A. B. Stopford and Officers, Royal Artillery, Colaba. Miss May Habgood will play Mendelssohn's Finale from Concerto in G Minor. This solo gained Miss Habgood the City of London Scholarship against 50 Competitors at the Guildhall, London, 1879.

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Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 p.m.
Box Office SOUNDY & Co.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 4th HUDSON'S BENEFIT
And Farewell Appearance of the
SURPRISE PARTY IN BOMBAY.
4 CORNER MEN 4
Kiskey will appear.

THOS. P. HUDSON.
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COLUMBIA ELITE
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Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 annas.
Other Nights Re. 1 unless Otherwise Advertised.
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THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY
FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.
SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4, Children's Matinee, Children under 12 free, Adults 8 annas.
THE GRAND FANCY AND NATIONAL BURLESQUE COSTUME CARNIVAL
POSITIVELY ON FRIDAY, JAN. 10TH 1890.

Already a large number of Costume Registered. Register your name and Costume, and Secure Tickets at once. A Splendid Dancing Programme of 10 selections. Skating until 12 o'clock.

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NEW DECORATIONS CONTINUOUS MUSIC by TWO FULL BANDS.

No tickets are to be sold at the doors on this Night.
Admission, Rs. 4, Front reserved chairs Rs. 6. Back reserved Seats Rs. 5.
Tickets can only be procured at the Rink.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS are hereby informed that she is discharging her cargo in the Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent into the office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1890.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSION.

THE S. S. GODAVERI will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, the 4th inst., at 8-45 p.m. for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour.

Band and Refreshments on Board.
Tickets.—One Rupee, from
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Rampart Row and Esplanade Hotel.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1889, FOR SALE OR LOAN.

	Rs. as.
BIOGRAPHY.	
Warren Hastings ("Englishmen of Action"): by Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B.	1 10
FICTION.	
Allan's Wife and other Tales; by H. Rider Haggard	3 12
Beachcombers, or Slave Trading under the Union Jack; by Gilbert Bishop	3 12
Delicia; by the Author of "Miss Molly"	1 10
Fettered for Life; by Frank Barrett	1 4
Fatal Phyrne, or Love's Ordeal; by F.C. Philips	3 12
Golden Days of '49; a Tale of the California Diggings; by Kirk Munroe	4 12
Jupiter Lights; by Constance Fenimore Woolson	3 12
Long Exile and other stories for Children; by Count Ly of Tolstoi	1 10
Fern of Richard Pardon; by B. L. Farjeon	0 10
Rogues; by R. H. Sherard	0 10
Rogue's Life from his Birth to his Marriage; by Wilkie Collins	1 4
Spanish Galleon; a West Country Romance; by Frederick C. Badrick	2 4
Steadfast; the story of a Saint and Sinner; by R. J. Cooke	3 12
Sage of Sixteen; by L. B. Walford	4 12
Tragedy of Featherstone; by B. L. Fargeon	1 4
With all my Worldly goods I thee endow; by G. Wasninton Moon, Hon. F. R. S. L	2 4
CATHOLIC.	
Before Our Lord Came: an Old Testament History for Young Children; by Lady Amabel Kerr	1 10
Catholic Hymns with accompanying Tunes; by Tozer	1 4
Christ has Legends: from the German; by O.S.B.	1 6
Dante's Divina Commedia: Its Scope and Value edited by Henry S. B. Bowden	6 10
Essays on various Subjects by His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Late Archbishop of Westminster, with a Biographical Introduction; by the Rev. Jeremiah Murphy	7 8
Fabiola: or The Church of the Catacombs; by Cardinal Wiseman	2 3
Glories of Mary: Translated from the Italian of St. Alphonsus Maria De Ligoury; by the Right Rev. Robert A. Coffin	2 3
History of the Seven Holy Founders of the Order of the Servants of Mary; by Father Sostene M. Ledoux	2 11
Lives of the Fathers of the Desert, translated from the German of the Countess Hahn-Hahn; by E. F. B.	3 2
Life of Margaret Mary Alacoque of the Sacred Heart; by Rev. Albert Barry, C.S.S.R.	2 4
The Origin of Human Reason, being an examination of Recent Hypotheses concerning it: by St. George Mivart, Ph., M.D., F.R.S.	6 10
On Universals: Exposition of Thomistic Doctrine; by Father Matteo Liberatore, S.J.	7 6
The Poor Sisters of Nazareth, an Illustrated record of Life at Nazareth House, Hammersmith	1 10
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Darwinism; by Alfred Russel Wallace, LL.D., F.L.S.	2 4
Drink Question: Its Social and Medical Aspects; by Dr. Kate Mitchell	1 10
Elizabethan England (Camelot Series); by William Harrison	0 10
Electricity in Mordern Life; by G. W. de Tunzelmann, B. Sc.	2 4
Little Brown Pebble; by S. L. Humphrey	2 4
Physiology of Bodily Exercise; by F. Lagrange, M.D	3 2
Rambles in Book Land; by W. Davenport Adams	2 14
Palestine; by Major C. R. Conder, D.C.L., R.E.	1 4
Woman in Health and Sickness; by R. Bell, M.D	1 10

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.	Bombay.	Up-country.
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THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS,
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE HALL,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING
and on following nights
WITH A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
"FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY"

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
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Plan and tickets at
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Doors open 8-30, Concert at 9, Carriages at 11 o'clock.
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THE FISK JUBILEE SINGERS!

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NEW ATTRACTIONS
First Dance of the season in the
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ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 4.

Dancing the Old Year Out, and the New Year in. The Band of the Marine Battalion will attend, and Dancing will commence at 8 p.m.

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Gentlemen	Rs. 2
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They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay.

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NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JEHANGHIRJEE NUSSERWANJEE MODY has by mutual consent retired from our firm at Bombay carried on under the name of NUSSERWANJEE BOMANJEE MODY & Co., and the branch firms thereof at Hongkong and Calcutta carried on respectively under the names of NUSSERWANJEE MODY and Co., and BURJORJEE FRAMJEE and Co., as and from the 29th day of October last and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the said several firms has CEASED from that date.

NUSSERWANJEE BOMONJEE MODY & Co.
Bombay, 31st Dec. 1889.

WITH reference to the above it is hereby notified that Messrs. KAIKHUSHROO ARDASEER MODY and EDULJEE ARDASEER MODY have been admitted as and from the 29th day of October last as PARTNERS in our firm at Bombay and the branch firms thereof at Hongkong and Calcutta carried on respectively under the names of NUSSERWANJEE MODY and Co. and BURJORJEE FRAMJEE and Co. The business of all the said several firms will be carried on as hitherto.

NUSSERWANJEE BOMONJEE MODY & Co.
Bombay, 31st Dec. 1889.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILL MACHINERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive up to and including the 15th day of January next, Tenders for the purchase in one lot of the ENGINE MACHINERY and TOOLS, belonging to the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited (now in liquidation), and now lying on the Company's premises at Tank Bunder, Bombay, and also for the purchase (in another lot) of one overhead 5-ton travelling crane, 50 feet span, to run out 159 feet, with power and hand gear, containing transfers travelling trolly and elevating chains complete, also lying on the said premises. No tenders will be received after the above date.

2. The party or parties whose tenders may be accepted shall pay to the undersigned 25 per cent. of the purchase-money immediately on the acceptance of his or their tenders being notified to him or them, and shall pay the balance within one week from the date of payment of the advance, and shall remove the machinery from the aforesaid premises within four weeks from the date of acceptance of his or their tenders.

3. Particulars regarding the articles to be sold can be had on application to the undersigned at his office, at 3, Tamarind Lane, Bombay, care of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., or to his Solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, at their office, in the Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for the Debenture-holders of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay, 13th November 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 78 OF 1888.

ASLA NANJEE and GULBA NANJEE, respectively of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitants residing in Fanaswadi, without the Fort of Bombay ...... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAKHMABAI, wife of NARAYEN HARRICHUNDERJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Borebhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of the said NARAYEN HURRICHUNDERJEE, an Insolvent ...... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Ninth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine, the following immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court house, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-second day of January, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs Asla Nanjee and Gulba Nanjee, and of the abovenamed defendant Rukhmabai, wife of Narayen Hurrichunderjee and Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the said Narayen Hurrichunderjee, an insolvent or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl, built and standing thereon situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in an Oart called Borebhat, and on the western side of Borebhat Lane in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty eight square yards, be the same a little more or less and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old No. 679, and new No. 3,060 old survey No. 516, and new survey No. 7,722, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, under No. 618 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by Oart of A. G. Dega, on or towards the south by the said Borebhat Lane, on or towards the east by the property of Dunkoul Govindjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Wittoba Bhikan Panday, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of one Bhowanibai daughter of Gungadhar Luxmonjee, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the first defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Attorneys and for the Plaintiff's abovenamed, National Bank Buildings No. 20 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of November 1889.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

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IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Bardock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.

QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.

QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.

QUININE BITTERS give new life to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.

QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.

QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.

QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.

QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.

Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.

The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.

QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Man generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore;
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these ailments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore,
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVAN'S is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.

N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

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Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llanelly, S. Wales.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, WEDNESDAY, the 1st Proximo and THURSDAY, the 2nd Proximo, being Public Holidays under the negotiable instruments Act 1881.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st January, 1890, the BUSINESS hitherto conducted in MY NAME will be CARRIED on under the style of

MACBETH BROS. AND CO.

to whom all business communications should be addressed.

JOHN B. K. MACBETH,
41, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY.
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2,
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
"Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, &c.,
Lady Manilla"

3, MY SPECIAL BRAND Manufactured from highly flavoured Dindigal Tobacco.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
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NOTICE

IS hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE and COWASJEE CURSETJEE in the trade or business of Dubash and General Merchant, under the style or firm of Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED. In future the business will be carried on by the said HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE on his own account alone under the name and style of Messrs. CURSETJEE and EDULJEE and all debts due to the firm should be paid to him.—Dated this 31st day of December 1889.

HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE, Dubash.
CAWASJEE CURSETJEE, Dubash.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
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IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station.

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The most highly finished Machines in the Market.
THE "WHIPPET" CYCLES.
Spring Frame absolutely free from vibration.
Write for Price Lists to
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Agents.

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THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is

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JUST UNPACKED, a bran-new handsome and light English-built VICTORIA, suitable for one or a pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.

A bran-new English-buit circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson and Co., Lowestoft.

One light and stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON, with patent brake, nearly new, fitted for one or a pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, of London.

One light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs 550.

Second-hand single and double seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England. Also GLASS CROCKERY and FURNITURE for Sale and Hire.

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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine,
CONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey,
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey,
ARDGOWAN Whiskey,
GLEN MUCHKIN Whiskey,
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauterne, and Burgandies,
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy,
THIERRY & Co's Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy,
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy,
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel,
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c.
CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ...... £3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK ING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
BOMBAY.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each
LOANS.

The Bank makes advances on Government Securities, Bank and Joint-stock Shares, Jewellery, Invoiced Goods House Properties and Estates, and such other Negotiable Securities.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards:—

(INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY.)

6 per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.
5 " " 9 "
4 " " 6 "
3 " " 3 "

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 1st Aug 1889.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters notes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.
BOMBAY

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.

Twelve months	Rs. 26
Six months	" 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars London.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1881	£[illegible]
1885	£[illegible]
1888	£[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives, MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS and Children on very favourable terms.

[illegible] BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured has to either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972		8	1881	£1,673,299	5	1
1876	£2,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurance) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH [illegible] ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of ____ 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____
Address ____
Occupation ____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, A.F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	930
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		$	$		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	$125	All	..	255
National Bank.......	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10 p.ct	215
	750	150	150		165
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	56
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld......		00	0	6 p.c.	610
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	83
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	160	Rs.	3,300xd
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	80	45	Rs.	83½xd
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	150
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As........	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28½	358
Marcks & Co., Ld.......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co........	200	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	6 n.
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	372½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.......	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	108
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	85	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld......	10,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,306	500	100	Rs. 85	1,270
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	1000	1	125	Nil,	35
M Medy & Co ...					33
Showaugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,808	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	500	R	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,345	100	100	2	80
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	280
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,890	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	—
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	100	100	Rs. 20	540
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	500	Rs. 22½	495
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	50	50	Rs. 25	405
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		600
Bombay United S. & W. Co..............	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	675
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 55	910
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	665
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	00	500	Rs. 1	610
Coorla S. & W. Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	490
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	5	Rs.	Rs. 25	490
hun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,0	Rs. 50	900
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	60	60	Rs. 25	625
ramjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	350	1	1,0	Rs. 25	510
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	—	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld........	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	625
Hinganghat Mill Co.,	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
ian Mfg Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
otton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 2	480
Mfg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	300
Mill	1,320	5	5	Rs. 2	640
		5			100
			2	Rs. 1	700
				s. 40	883
				s. 40	590
				s. 40	560
				s. 50	815
				5.	155
				100	1,950
				25	525
				7	105
				5	110
				75	1,600
				s. 50	1,130
				s. 25	650
				...	250
				s. 12½	360
				s.	60
				s. 50	1,095
				...	19
				s. 50	750
				s. 5	1,115
				25	1,50
				...	500
				s. 60	1,275
				s. 35	415
				s. 15	270
				..	285
				40	650
				..	260
				25	375
					..
				20	500
				25	475
				1	550
				100	850
				75	800
				90	1,050
				100	1,750
				p.c	2,550
				p.c	420
				75	1,125
				20	
				100	710
				20	260
				20	405
				16	105
				20	127½
				55	355xd.
				130	1,225
				30	190
				0	1,325
				80	550
				25	41
				45	370x1
				25	207½
				0	55
				50	412½
				45	510
				11	81½
				40	340
				50	500
				50	470
				120	1,150
				25	515
				60	575
					600

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CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	MAXIMUM RATE Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.........	0	2	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.........	0	2	3
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.........	0	4	6
Do. (round), per lb.........	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	3
Do. small, each........................	0	3	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	0
Do. salt, each.........................	0	7	0
Suet, 1st sort, each.........................	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each.................................	0	2	0
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb........................	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each.................................	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb................................	0	3	3
Fore Ribs, each	0	2	6
Beef Salt, English per lb..................	0	10	0

MUTTON—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb..........................	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	2	6	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each ...	0	2	0	0	2	3
Breast, large, each	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	2	0	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each.......................	0	1	0	0	0	9
Suet, per lb.........................	0	3	0	0	2	6

	Rs.	a.	p.
KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort ...	0	10	0
Fore „ „ ...	0	8	6
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart ...	0	6	0
PORK FRESH AND SALT—			
Pork Fresh, per lb..............................	0	4	0
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb.....................................	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	8	0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb................	1	0	0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0	8	0
POULTRY—			
Geese, each..	3	8	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each........	6	0	0
„ Hens, each	3	0	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	0
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each.............	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each.............	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer.......................	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer......	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer..................	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.......................	0	4	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.................	0	2	0
Do. Poona, mixed, per lb..........	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Bajri, Rice, per lb................................	0	0	6
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	22	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	5	0	0
„ per maund	0	3	0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	0	0
„ „ per maund	0	3	0
Aine, per candy.....................................	5	0	0
„ per maund..	0	3	0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy .	4	0	0
„ „ „ per maund .	0	2	3
Kurmell, per candy	3	4	0
„ per maund	0	2	0
Khaire, per candy................................	7	0	0
„ per maund	0	4	0
Hay, 100 lbs.	1	2	0
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0
„ Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer ...	0	5	6
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle...	0	6	0
„ common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	14	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	3
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure.......	0	2	0
„ Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree „ per maund..................	2	4	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	0	0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3	12	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5	0	0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	4	8	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund ...	5	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	5	0
Kerosine Oil, common, per tin..........	2	2	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer....................	0	9	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer.....................	0	7	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer..........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer............	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer...........	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer.........	0	1	9
Do. do. brown, per seer..........	0	1	9
Do. Mauritius, per seer.................	0	1	9
Tea, Hill, per lb....................................	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb..........................	0	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb..........................	0	8	0
Sago, per seer..	0	1	6
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra...............	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra ...	4	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Bajree, Bhownuggur, per phurra........	4	2	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort........................	6	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra......	5	12	0
Do. Common, per phurra ...	4	8	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	7	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	5	8	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra ..	1	4	0
Barley (new), per phurra..................	2	8	0
Do. (old) do.	2	2	0
Oats, per phurra..................................	2	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	2	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	6	0
Maize, per phurra................................	2	6	0
Moong, per phurra................................	5	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra..........................	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	6	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra..............	2	4	0
Peas, per phurra	4	0	0
Toor, per phurra	3	8	0
„ Dall, 1st sort	5	10	0
„ „ 2nd sort	4	0	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	4	4	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	2	4	0
Kong, per phurra	3	0	0
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes, Poona or Surat, large, per maund...	2	0	0
Onions, per seer	0	0	5
Carrots, per seer	0	0	4
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Beet, small	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	1	3
French Beans, per seer.......................	0	1	3
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	7	0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer.............	0	0	4
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	4	6
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	4	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	4	0
Betelnut, per maund...........................	5	8	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	6
PICKLES, COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	3
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer........................	0	1	3
„ small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	11
Salt, 2nd sort..	0	0	9

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 31.

10 p.m. ... ... 76·0

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

6 a.m. ... ... 71·9
10 a.m. ... ... 76·3
2 p.m. ... ... 83·0
4 p.m. ... ... 81·7

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Addresses, Money School, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, Miss Habgood's Benefit, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kaveri (s), from Mangalore ; and Labourdonnais (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Katywar Coast and Karachi ; and Warora (s), Beypore.

THE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.—Visitors to this railway on Tuesday night had the opportunity afforded them of dancing in the dancing-hall, which has been specially constructed. The floor is of polished pine, and is one of the best in India. The hall was tastefully decorated, and a good band was in attendance till a late hour, although unfortunately it had to play to an empty room for a good part of the evening.

ADDRESSES.—A public meeting will be held in the hall of the Money School, Dhobi Talao, this evening at 5-30 p.m., when addresses will be delivered as follows :—By the Rev. Thomas Evans, of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, on "The Abkari Policies of the Indian Government ;" and by Mr. S. H. Kearsey, of the I. O. G. T. on "District Work and District Wants." All are cordially invited.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand at 5-45 p.m., to-day.

Quadrille.........	Paul Jones	Coote.
Overture	French Comedy	Keler Bela.
Mazurka	Fin Liebesiuo	Faust.
Selection	Alzira.........................	Verdi.
Valse	Toreador	Royle.
Galop	The Planter	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DUFTER ASHKARA NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—The proprietors of the *Duftar Ashkara* Press and the *Rast Goftar* newspaper have agreeably surprised their readers and supporters with a handsome New Year's gift in the shape of a calendar displaying in the centre a finely-executed portrait of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor. It is got up in gold and colours with the highest finish which art and taste could provide. Such admirable work, executed in Bombay, bears testimony to the ample resources of the *Duftar-Ashkara* press and the enterprise of its proprietors. The publication gives a calendar for the year, and contains a variety of information which must prove very useful to the merchant, the man of business, and everybody else.

THE NEW KING OF PORTUGAL.—The] proclamation ceremony of the accession to the throne of his Majesty Don Carlos I., the King of Portugal, having been fixed on the 28th December in Lisbon, the Portuguese community of Bombay celebrated the occasion on Saturday evening, with a solemn *Te Deum* in St. Francis Xavier's Church at Dabul. At the entrance of Burrows Lane leading to the church, the Portuguese flag was hoisted. There were numerous bannerets and streamers hanging over the lane, which was illuminated brilliantly. The decorations in the church were in keeping with the outside splendour. The Very Rev. Vicar General officiated at the ceremony, the musical part of which was performed by a select choir; and concluded with the benediction of the blessed sacrament. There was a large attendance of the people, and the Portuguese Union Band played several spirited pieces, including the new hymn of the young King, which had been dedicated to him on his accession to the throne.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday afternoon at Nishanpada Street, respecting the death of a Hindoo man, when the following evidence was recorded :—" Rajabkhan Mohideenkhan, police havildar, said : At 7-30 yesterday morning he was going through Nishanpada 2nd Street, when he saw a crowd at the verandah of the house. He went there and found the deceased lying on the pavement of the verandah on his back. He had no mattress or bed clothes, and was dressed in a *bundee* and an old torn piece of *dhotur*. He was dead. He had nothing in his pockets. He appeared to be a Hindoo, about 25 years of age, and he looked like a mendicant. Inquiries have been made in the neighbourhood, and a *battakie* had been beaten through the town, but no one had yet identified the body." The inquest at this stage was adjourned for further enquires till to-day at the Morgue, Cammateepoora.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER BALL.—The annual ball of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers came off on Tuesday night at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel. A profuse display of flags and green decorated the dancing-hall, and four massive stars skilfully constructed with bayonets and ramrods of the corp, glistened at each side of the room. The band of the corps was in attendance, and played a programme of some thirty dances. Dancing was announced to commence at 9 p.m., but, owing to the numerous counter-attractions in Bombay, the number that responded to the invitations were comparatively few. At about 10 o'clock Major and Mrs. Bissett entered the hall, and seemed very much pleased with the decorations, expressing their satisfaction with the efforts of the members and the secretary, Mr. Burch, who had laboured to bring it to a successful issue. On the band striking up " Auld Lang Syne " at midnight, the couples joined hands and lent their voices to the chorus, the usual greeting of a happy New Year going round the room. Dancing was then resumed till the small hours of the morning.

MISS HABGOOD'S BENEFIT AT THE NOVELTY.—The performance at the Novelty to-night is for the benefit of the accomplished pianiste, whose playing is one of the main reasons of the sustained success of Hudson's Surprise Party. Miss Habgood deserves well of the Bombay public for her indefatigable exertions night after night to please them, for, in addition to the musical treat she favours them with in the items which accrue to her part of the performance, she is also the accompanist of the various singers and dancers. She is thus kept at work nearly through the whole performance, and is perhaps the hardest worked of the whole company. She is a born musician and has a touch and true conception of the work she interprets, which places her in the foremost ranks of pianistes. Bombay lovers of music ought to visit the theatre to-night, and judge for themselves as Miss Habgood is announced to play Mendelssohn's difficult " Finale " from the concerts in G minor. Her rendering of this solo will, no doubt, demonstrate her ability to give a masterly interpretation of the works of the best composers of any and every class. It is to be hoped she will receive the bumper house she deserves. It should be added that the benefit performance is under the patronage of Colonel Collingwood, Major Stopford, and the Officers of the Bombay Garrison.

ANNUAL TREAT TO THE POOR OF THE S. P. G. TAMIL MISSION.—The twenty-fifth annual distribution of clothes and treat to the poor of the S. P. G. Tamil Mission took place on Tuesday at 6 p.m., at the residence of the Rev. J. Diago, Camatipoora, which was for the occasion tastefully decorated with palm-leaves, evergreens, and floral decorations. There were a large gathering besides the poor. Among them were the Revs. G. Ledgard and S. Lotlikar, Mr. and Miss C. Taylor, Messrs. Lorimer, G. A. Joseph, J. W. Jacob, &c.. The Rev. Mr. Ledgard who presided at the occasion opened the meeting with select prayers. The task of distributing clothes to the poor was kindly undertaken by Miss Taylor. Among the recipients were people verging on the century—especially a couple Abraham Adam and Sarah Eve who seemed according to their namesakes as if it were determined to maintain the ripe years of the ancients. The little folks too were not forgotten, the Rev. Mr. Diago had choice new year gifts in the shape of toys, books, &c., for them also. The cheering smile well delineated the extent of their pleasure. The refreshments consisted of cakes, fruits, tea &c., &c., to which ample justice was done. A few choice songs were sung at intervals. Speeches befitting the occasion were given by some of the Tamil members. The Rev. Mr. Diago in a lucid address impressed on those that assembled the duty of thankfulness towards God and man. The meeting dispersed with a short benediction. Much praise is due to Mr. Diago for his indefatigable exertions and the public who gave a ready response to such a charitable cause.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora this evening at half-past eight in Bandora House.
All are cordially invited to attend.

THE WINTER RICE CROP IN BENGAL.

THE Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, sends us the following statement showing the estimated outturn of winter rice crop now being reaped, together with a statement of rainfall for each district during period from May to November 1889, as compared with the normal rainfall :—

The distribution of rainfall most favourable to the winter rice crop is when premonitory showers fall in May or early in June. The rain in the end of June and in July should be heavy : then should come an interval of comparatively fair weather, in which weeding operations may be successfully prosecuted. The September rains must be heavy, shading off into fine weather with October showers. On the sufficiency of the September rains, more than of any other month, depends the character of the winter rice crop—the chief harvest in these provinces. In May and the early part of June of the present year, when the paddy lands are usually prepared and sown there was a general deficiency of rain in Central and in many parts of Eastern Bengal, in all the districts of the Patna Division except Patna and Durbhunga, in Maldah, the Sudder subdivisions of Pooree and Balasore, and in Hazaribagh. It is reported that this deficiency retarded the cultivation of rice land, or prevented the sowing of early varieties of rice in the Cutwa and Culna subdivisions of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, the Sudder subdivision of Howrah, Baraset and Basirhat subdivisions in the 24-Pergunnahs, the Sudder, Chooadanga and Ranaghat subdivisions in Nuddea, the Sudder and Bongong subdivisions in Jessore, the Sudder and Lalbagh subdivisions in Moorshedabad, Khoolna, Dacca, the Serajgunge subdivisions in Pubna, Backergunge, Tipperah and Noakhally ; also in the Sudder subdivisions of Balasore and Pooree. In July, August, and the beginning of September, when the seedlings are usually transplanted, and paddy is in full growth, the crop is reported to have been damaged by deficiency of rain in many parts of Central Bengal, and unfortunately many of these places were the same that had been affected by deficiency of rain at sowing time. The tracts specially affected in this way are the Culna and Cutwa subdivisions in Burdwan, the Sudder and Lalbagh subdivisions in Moorshedabad, the Sudder, Chooadanga, and Ranaghat subdivisions in Nuddea, the Bongong and Sudder subdivisions in Jessore. The crop also suffered somewhat from deficiency of rain at this period in Patna, Chumparun South Bhagulpore, Maldah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs ; in the Sudder subdivision of Balasore, in Hazaribagh, and in the Palamow subdivision of Lohardugga. It suffered, on the other hand, from excess of rain during the same months in Rungpore, Mymensingh, Julpigoree, and North Bhagulpore.

The third critical period in the cultivation of paddy extends over the latter part of September and the month of October, when the crop is in flower, and requires showers to enable it to mature. In Central and Eastern Bengal the rainfall was favourable during this period. But want of rain was more or less felt in all the districts of the Patna Division, in Monghyr and South Bhagulpore, in Palamow, Govindpore (Manbhoom), and in Singbhoom. A cyclonic storm swept over the Orissa coast on the 20th November, which was followed by heavy rain in Orissa, rather heavy rain in South-West and East Bengal, and moderate but general rainfall over the remainder of the province. This unusual fall is reported to have caused damage to the rice crop in Pooree and in the Balasore, Cuttack, and Singbhoom districts, it may be said generally that the unusual rains of November injured the early varieties of rice where they were then ripening, but either did no harm to, or benefited, the later varieties. Floods caused loss in the Meherpore subdivision in Nuddea, the Sudder, Lalbagh, and Jungipore subdivisions in Moorshedabad, the Gaibanda subdivision in Rungpore, Pubna, the Munshigunge and Manickgunge subdivisions in Dacca, and parts of Furreedpore; also in the Sudder and Dinapore subdivisions in Patna, the Sudder and Hagjeepore subdivisions in Mozufferpore, the Sewan subdivision in Sarun, and the Sudder subdivision of Purneah, and in Pooree. In parts of the Contai subdivision, in Midnapore, some damage was caused by defective drainage. The areas of bad harvest in Central Bengal (Burdwan, Hooghly, Nuddea, Jessore, 24-Pergunnahs, and Moorshedabad) are all situated in a block, in close proximity to one another. In some of them the harvest was short last year, and in none was it what might be called a good one, so that there cannot be large stores of grain in stock ; but all these areas enjoy special facilities for importation, and being close to Calcutta and other manufacturing centres, the inhabitants of them are comparatively prosperous. There is reason to believe that the outturn in Cutwa and Culna has been underestimated. Though there is cause for exercise of vigilance on the part of the local authorities in the subdivisions named above, it may yet be hoped that there will be no actual distress. In most of the chief rice-growing districts an average, and in some more than an average, crop will be reaped. Looking to the vast extent of country under rice in Bengal, aggregating over fifty-two thousand square miles, and to the widely different conditions of soil, some highly and some lowly situated ; and having regard to the varying conditions of climate which prevail in different parts of these provinces it must always be expected that the crop will suffer in some particular tracts, either from deficiency of rainfall on the one hand, or from excess of rain and floods on the other. The present year is not exceptional in this respect. For the province, as a whole, it may be said that the rice crop is far better than that of last year, and that on the whole an average, or nearly an average, crop may be expected.

BENGAL.

A TRAGIC AFFAIR.—Profound sorrow, says the *Englishman*, has been caused in Calcutta by the death, under very sad circumstances, of Mr. Donald Alex. Dickson, of the firm of Messrs. Norman Brothers. The deceased, it is believed, had been suffering from morbid mental excitement, and on Friday last he drove out to Ballyganj in a ticca gharry and there shot himself with a pistol which he had procured in the course of the day at a shop in Calcutta. Needless to say the tragic event has cast a gloomy feeling over local sporting circles, in which " Donny " Dickson has been one of the best known figures for several years past. He was a skilful rider, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. He was only thirty-one years of age.

MADRAS.

A HALLELUJAH WEDDING.—Mr. H. S. Joseph writes to the *Madras Mail* from Palamcottah :—" On the 24th ultimo at a special pandal erected by the native Christians of Palamcottah for that occasion, a wedding was solemnised between Captain Devamuthu (Stockdale) and Gnanamony (Miss Horton), the ceremony being performed by S. C. Yuddh-parakasam (Mr. Milser). The attendance at the pandal was exceedingly good, though admission was by tickets only. The nuptial knot was first tied by the Marriage Registrar during the early part of the afternoon privately in his office, and in the evening at 7 P. M. a further addition to the knot was made. It is the first wedding among the Salvationists here, and everything they could do to make it a success was done. The musical portion of the service, both vocal and instrumental, has not been surpassed. The next day the mail train carried the bride and bridegroom to Coonoor to spend their honeymoon there."

AN ACT OF SACRILEGE.—For years past, says the *Madras Times*, there have been differences between the Priest in charge of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Assumption in North Black Town and certain of the Wardens of the church in regard to the functions of the Priest and the management of the ceremonies. Various people have, from time to time, been prosecuted before the Presiding Magistrates of the Black Town Police Court, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. Not very long ago the present, Vicar Rev. Mr. DeQuadros, prosecuted one Abboye, a Catechist, for disturbing the performance of a religious ceremony, and Murrian Pillay, one of the Wardens, for abetment, when the former was fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Sultan Mohideen Saib and the latter got off with a warning from the Magistrate. After the termination of these proceedings the Bishop of Mylapore issued an order regarding the celebration of certain festivals by the Eurasian members, and others by native members, but notwithstanding the decree of the Bishop, there is still said to be some disagreement. A large bell, which was placed for safe custody in the vestry of the Church, has been removed, we understand, and a complaint is to be made on the re-opening of the Court against the delinquent who is supposed to have committed this act of sacrilege, and who is said to have no right or authority over the property of the Church.

A FOLKESTONE cod boat has foundered between Folkestone and Sandgate. The crew, which consisted of brothers of two families named Milton and Tagg, are supposed to be drowned.

THE "POONA" CHUTNIES, Sweet or Dry are most appetizing and wholesome preparations. Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Manufactured only by PHILLIPS and Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

DR. BRADSHAW, Inspector of Schools, Madras, is desirous of making known the sad case of Mrs. Dubois, whose husband was formerly head master of the Byculla schools, Bombay, and subsequently of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School and Minister of the Church Mission Chapel, Madras. For the last eighteen months she has been struggling to support herself by keeping a boarding house in Melbourne, and is, to quote her own words, in a letter lately received from her, " in very great distress." Her eldest son, who might now be a help to the family, was drowned at sea in 1886. Donations (small sums being acceptable) should be paid to the Bank of Madras for Mrs. Dubois' Fund, and remittances will be made to her from time to time by Dr. Bradshaw, and a statement of account furnished to the donors. The following subscriptions have already been received :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Mr. E. P. Metcalfe	125	Rev. G. M. Rae	20
The Bishop of Madras ...	100	Rev. J. B. Trend	10
Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E..	50	Rev. A. C. Taylor	10
Dr. Bradshaw	50	Mr. R. S. Benson, C.S	10
Mrs. Bradshaw	50	Rev. J. W. Foley	10
Mr. Thos. Wheeler	25	Rev. M. Goldsmith	7
Mr. D. Sinclair	20	Rev. W. Organe	5
Mr. G. Hamnett, C.I.E. ...	21	Rev. C. H. Richards	5
Mr. F. H. Hamnett, C.S.	15	Anonymous	4
Ven. Archd. Caley.........	15		

Remitted in April Rs. 200 ; in September Rs. 148-4-2 (£10) ; in October Rs. 146-9-0 (£10). Balance to credit Rs. 46-2-10.

THE LONDON SCANDAL.

MR. LABOUCHERE has the following very pertinent remarks in the current number of *Truth* :—Whether the Government will grant an investigation into the Cleveland-street scandal, I know not. But I hear that there is a very strong feeling amongst Conservative M. P. that it ought to be granted, and the bonds of discipline will have to be severely tightened in order to secure a majority against an inquiry, if Ministers are so foolish as to make the issue a party question. Either they, interfered to prevent the police from doing its duty, or the police of its own initiative did not do its duty. The Government must remember that they are the persons accused, and that a mere *ex-parte* statement from them, mere denials, or an attempt to shift their responsibility on to Mr. Monro, will not avail them. Mr. Parnell was charged by Mr. Walter with having written certain letters. The Tories and the Unionists declined to believe him when he denied their authorship, because he did not take means to submit the question to the investigation of a public and independent tribunal. Ministers are now accused of action far worse than was ever charged by the *Times* against Mr. Parnell. If they decline an investigation, they will stand self-condemned. Here is a specific accusation. Two men were arrested and convicted of an offence. It was found that a nobleman was concerned in this offence. Instead of arresting him, the warrant, if issued, was held over, and a friend of the nobleman was informed that he would be arrested on a warrant the next day. Naturally, as anticipated, the friend (and I by no means blame him) told the nobleman, who at once put himself out of British jurisdiction. In regard to this matter it is well that it should be understood that there is not the shadow of evidence that persons whose names are in the mouths of club gossips were in any way connected with it. For their sakes, as well as on other grounds, it is desirable that there should be a full investigation. In its endeavour to protect men, against whom there is a *prima-facie* case the Government has done a cruel wrong to many perfectly innocent.

A DIAMOND STORY.

ANOTHER diamond romance is reported from the Cape. The other day a man named Pentz, lately postmaster and telegraph operator at Heidelberg, made his appearance at the River Diggings at Barkly, and announced his intention of starting in business as a general agent. Being shewn some rough stones, he said he had something of the kind which was presented to him 14 years ago by a Miss Mybugh, now Mrs. Dreyer, to whom he was then engaged. The stone which he called crystal was then produced. Some diggers declared it topaz, but examination by experts proved it to be a diamond of the finest quality, weighing 80 carats, and worth £2,000. On the advice of friends, Pentz immediately reported the matter and lodged the stone with the local detective department. Mrs. Dreyer, upon being referred to, stated that she remembered discovering crystals on Hootkraal, but does not recollect having given any to Pentz. The matter is being thoroughly sifted, and much excitement naturally exists with reference to it. In the meantime, the stone is detained in Kimberley. Experts say it could not have come from any Griqualand mine, but may have come from Jagers fontein.

LOSS OF LIFE OF RAILWAYS.

STATISTICS shew that loss of life on railways in the United States is very much larger in proportion to mileage than it is in the United Kingdom. There is no getting over the fact that the Yankees are a reckless race as compared with the British. On one American railway alone—the New York Central—there were 229 persons killed last year, and 637 injured. Taking the large number of claims made upon American companies it naturally comes to pass that directors are anxious to settle quickly. As soon as an accident occurs the company's lawyer hastens to the ground, to settle, if possible, for injuries and losses of life before claimants secure legal advice. The company does not wait for or ask for claims to be forwarded to the company's office. Companies follow this course not so much because the injured persons might obtain more damages by process of law, but because expense is saved as well as time by keeping injured persons, or claimants in respect of the killed, out of court. Lawyers engaged in the interest of defendant companies suggest to an injured man or relative of the dead that the law's delays and costs are sure to be considerable, and that cash in hand is a consideration. Almost invariably the claimants accept immediate settlement, and all parties are satisfied. On the whole American directorates of railway companies are not ungenerous in the settlement of claims.

PRINCESS WALDEMAR OF DENMARK.

A COPENHAGEN correspondent sends the *Lady's Pictorial* some charming traits of character of Princess Waldemar of Denmark (the Princess Marie de Chartres). All the young Princes and Princesses who annually gather in Denmark will have good cause for remembering the Princess Marie, the life and soul of all their games. H. R. H. is extremely fond of animals, her artistic productions being generally from animal life. She is frank and open in her conversation, speaking her mind even to the Czar of Russia, as to her equal, and it is this frankness which has made her such a great favourite with H. I. M. She never addresses a servant without the words "If you please" and "Thank you" ; and when, some time ago, her husband had duties to perform at the Royal Arsenal at Copenhagen, the Princess accompanied him thither at 6 o'clock every morning. The Princess, like her aunt the Comtesse de Paris, is a splendid horse-woman, her feats on horseback making her devoted mother-in-law, the Queen of Denmark, quite nervous. H. R. H. has a most inventive mind, generally having a surprise in store for somebody. The Princess is a devout Catholic, rarely if ever missing early Mass, and when at Fredensborg with all the gala attending that illustrious gathering. H. R. H. might be seen in a little yellow gig and pony driving to the small Catholic chapel at the top of Ordrupshoe.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* tells a story of a young doctor who put forward a theory, connecting Roman fever with a particular *plant*. He was jubilant—for a while ! Everything fitted in so nicely with his hypothesis ! One day, however, he went about the hotel in a state of distraction. "Two of my friends," he explained, " are sketching daily in the Campagna surrounded by malaria *and that plant*, and they are *not* ill !" He was almost tearing his hair with grief. But he hit upon a supplementary theory and found some comfort in it. The plant, he thought, poisoned perhaps only in sleep ! Those good fellows that he liked so much —only they provoked him by keeping in health—were always awake when exposed to its influence. One day it was evident that that the doctor breathed again—indeed, he was ecstatically happy. He said : " To make sure about the action of that plant I gave my friends some pots of it, to put in their bedrooms ; and now, thank Heaven ! they're' both down with the fever all right, and my theory is saved !" Outside his theory this young doctor seemed a kindly creature.

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.—The Cream of SCOTCH Whiskies." Enormous demand. Per dozen Rs. 24. HILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

A PARSEE GALLANT IN LONDON.

A RATHER amusing story of how a London landlady fell in love with her Parsee lodger came to light at the Westminster Police Court on the 7th ult.

Mrs. Harriett Bottrill, of 13, The Royal Avenue, Chelsea, appeared to a summons charging her with using threatening language to her husband, Mr. W. Bottrill, clerk to a firm of Parsee merchants, at the above address on the 2nd ult.—In opening the case, Mr. Strong said the complainant rented a house at £75 a year, and his wife let it and managed it during his absence in Paris, whither he went last May to take up the appointment of manager of an art exhibit in the Exhibition. During the time he was away he sent home money, and he had no reason to think otherwise than well of his wife until he received a letter which was intended for one of his employers, a Parsee gentleman, named Jamsetjee Sobranje Bhumgara, commencing, " My darling Jamie," and, addressing him as " my darling boy," congratulated him on doing such good business in Paris. " Jamie," continued the learned counsel, was evidently short for the Parsee appellation " Jamsetjee," and the letter, which the surprised husband got through it being placed by mistake in the wrong envelope in place of one written to him at the same time, concluded, " With love to your dear self, I remain yours as ever, Harrie." The Parsee gentleman had been a lodger in Mr. Bottrill's house, and during visits to England, while the husband's duties kept him in Paris, he had stayed there. He went back to London soon after the close of the Exhibition, and as soon as possible Mr. Bottrill packed up and followed. He did not notify his intention, and arriving home at seven in the morning he tried to get in. His wife, with the chain on the door, refused him admittance, and although at length he got his boxes inside, he was really forced to leave and take a bed-room in the neighbourhood. He applied to the court for assistance, and in the presence of an officer sent to see if he could mediate between the parties, the wife not only used violent threats, but assaulted her husband. The complainant, on oath, bore out the statement of his counsel, and supplemented it by stating that his wife accused him of going to Paris and leaving her and the children unprovided for. He pulled out the letter which had fallen into his hands, and, greatly excited, she snatched it away and tore it in pieces. She threatened to break his head, and, taking the umbrella from the stand, struck at him several times. He really went in fear of her.—Mr. D'Eyncourt, who had several times interposed to see if a compromise could be effected, was informed that that was impossible, as the husband insisted on his right to go to the house.—Mr. Dutton said his wife would not have him there. She paid the rent, and had kept herself and children.—Cross-examined, the complainant denied that while in Paris he had misconducted himself and been out with barmaids and others. He did not steal the letter sent by his wife to Mr. Bhumgara, but he could not produce the envelope. It had been destroyed.—Mr. D'Eyncourt did not see how the wife could very well justify keeping her husband out of a house taken in his own name.—Mr. Dutton said she had been treated badly for years, and she was going to take proceedings in the Divorce Court.—Mr. D'Eyncourt : There are recriminatory statements on both sides, but I have only to go into the case of the threats. She might have been summoned for an assault.—Mr. Strong remarked that a man was master of his castle, and it was not likely he was going to be locked out by his wife backed up by the man to whom she wrote so affectionately. It was not the way for a married lady to write to a young man—Defendant : An old friend of the family.—old enough to be a grandfather. (Laughter.)—Complainant : He is thirty-eight—rather young for a grandfather.—After further evidence, Mr. D'Eyncourt said there was really not much in the letter beside the affectionate style of address. He could not go into the question of its propriety, and he must order defendant to find one surety in £25 to keep the peace for six months.—The recognisance was put in during the afternoon.

HUMAN INSECT EATERS.

IT is difficult to imagine what would have been the result if the reader had dined with a German gentleman who is said to have eaten spiders, spreading them, like butter, upon his bread ! This, it must be admitted, was a most depraved taste ; for the ordinary preying spider is one of the foulest feeders in the insect world. But the eating of even cleanly and pleasant-looking insects is regarded by most people with abhorrence. The crustacea, however, are universally reckoned among our greatest dainties, and those who would turn with disgust from a locust, or the grub of a beetle, feel no such symptoms when a crab or a lobster is set before them. Habit has reconciled us to eating these, which with their many feet, their claws, and their unclean habits with regard to food, are really more disgusting than locusts or beetles. In fact, we are told in Clarke's Travels, that the Arabs " are as astonished at our eating crabs, lobsters, and oysters, as we are at their eating locusts." It should be borne in mind that insects chiefly feed on vegetable matter, and are, therefore, much more cleanly than, for instance, swine or ducks. Examples of the eating of insects, as a staple item of food, can be brought from almost every part of the world both in ancient and modern times. The most famous instance in ancient days is the popularity among the Roman epicures of the famous *cossus*. " These insects," says Pliny, " were held in high esteem among the Patricians, and were fattened upon flour and wine." There have been many surmises as to what the *cossus* was. Probably it was the grub of a large Longicorn beetle, which is found, in agreement with Pliny's description, in the oak. One of the same species, about the thickness of one's finger, is still eaten in some parts of America, Africa, and the West Indies and Mauritius. Probably all species of this genus are safely edible. The cicadæ, a loudly humming, four-winged insect, were largely eaten by the Greeks, and their delicate flavour was commented on by many writers. Aristotle says that the pupæ or chrysalids, just on the point of breaking from their covering, were esteemed most delicious, as, also, were the females when heavy with eggs. On the other hand, Ælian was extremely angry that an animal, sacred to the Muses, should be strung, sold, and greedily eaten. Pliny asserts that all the nations of the East used them as food, and it is known that they are still eaten by the North American Indians. Locusts have been eaten from the remotest antiquity, and some Ethiopian tribes, from this circumstance, received the name of Acridophagi, or locust-eaters. The Arabs, when there is a famine, grind locusts in their hand-mills, or pound them in mortars, and mix with flour and water into a dough, which they bake as ordinary bread. But they not only employ locusts during a scarcity of corn, but at other times eat them as a delicacy. They boil them for a good while in water, and afterward stew them with butter into a kind of *fricassee* of good flavour. The Hottentots are said to rejoice at the appearance of a swarm of locusts, although the destructive insects devour all the verdure in the district. The natives eat them in such quantities that they soon grow perceptibly fatter. They also gather the eggs, and make of them a kind of brown, or coffee-coloured soup. Waggon loads of locusts are taken into the markets of Fez, as a usual article of food. In the Mahratta country people preserve them in salt, and in some parts of Africa they are smoked. Large quantities are used as food in Greece. Jackson, a traveller of the last century, says that, in 1739, locusts were generally served up in Barbary with other dishes, and were esteemed a great delicacy. They were preferred by the Moors to pigeon ; and it was said that a person might eat a plate of about two or three hundred without feeling any ill effect. The following was the method of cooking adopted : the heads, wings, and legs were thrown away, and the bodies boiled for half an hour. They were then sprinkled with a salt and pepper, and fried, a little vinegar being added. An English clergyman, the Rev. R. Sheppard, cooked the common grasshopper in this way, serving with butter instead of vinegar, and found it excellent. In doing this he was really following the teachings of the Bible in Leviticus xi. 22 : " These he may eat, the locust after his kind, and the bald locust after his kind, and the grasshopper after his kind."

A FAMILY POISONED.

A TERRIBLE domestic drama is reported from Nice. It happened in the family of a person named Martini, described as a painter, who lived with his sister-in-law and four children, in the Ruelle du Pontin. The eldest son of Martini, a youth of 17, had frequent quarrels with his aunt, who put poison in his cup of coffee the other morning. The boy saw her throw the strange substance into his drink, and, without saying a word, he put some of the stuff secretly into the cups of all the members of the family. The aunt was the first to succumb to the effects of the poison. The boy died next, having declared to the doctor that he knew his aunt had long wanted to poison him, and that not caring to die alone, he had shared the deleterious substance placed in his cup of coffee with all the members of his family, of whom only the head and one of his children are now alive. Martini and his surviving child, however, are expected to recover.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE for 1890.—Containing valuable information for Visitors and Residents cloth bound.—Price R. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Buildings Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosbaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—RANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—NOW OPEN at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

TO LET LARGE ROOMS WITH BATH-room and small Verandah Westerly breeze. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Albert Building.

BONA FIDE SALE of Prof. Petersons's valuable household furniture at No. 2, Rampart Row, above Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s office, on Friday 2nd January. Property on view.

CAPTAIN C. de COURCY HAMILTON, R.A. says:—A party of six have been staying at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar, the Proprietor has done every thing in his power to make them comfortable. Food has been very good.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED,—To adopt an European Orphan girl of fourteen years or more with a view of training as a permanent "help."—C. W. F. Almora.

WANTED, one or two second hand CRIGHTON COTTON OPENERS, single Beater. Apply to J. P. care of this Office.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—A LADY, who is very fond of Children, is anxious to take charge of one or two girls to educate with her own daughter. Healthy neighbourhood Pine district, large garden, carriage kept. Address:—MATER BRANKSOME Rydens Road Walton on Thames, England.

GENUINE MOKHA COFFEE at Rs 1-4 per lb, guaranteed pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground in the latest patent closed cylinders the fine aroma is preserved. DANTRA, & Co. 33 Church Gate street Fort Bombay, Price list on application.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Nearest to Gymkhana. Church and several points. ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

SKATING RINK CARNIVAL.—Fancy Dresses can be had on hire from Mrs. Norville, Theatrical, Agent care of Soundy and Co. Ld.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE. Prices very moderate. Apply James H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c., of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A well FITTED STEAM LAUNCH on HIRE. Suitable for Pic-Nics, &c., at moderate fare. Apply to NANABHOY BOMANSHAW MARSHALL, at Moodee Bazaar, Maudvee.

PEDOMETERS to measure within a yard the distance you walk daily. In a neat silver crystal case at Rs. 35, 40 and 45 at MARCKS and Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JUST RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of ONE-DAY BEE ALARM TIMEPIECES, Rs. 8. Goes in any position. Warranted for 2 years. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

HANDSOME, HANDY, and STRONG WALKING STICKS of RICHEST quality MALACCA canes with handsomely carved SILVER MOUNTINGS. Prices, Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.—JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

FOR SALE—Five Self-acting Twist Mules, 1⅜-in. gauge, 636 spindles each; Six Self-acting Weft Mules, 1⅜-in. gauge, 810 spindles each. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly."

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Stud set, Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED

NOTES

ON

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

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MACLEAN'S
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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
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Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
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Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash, Rs. 720.
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ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

		Rs.
BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	800
Do. do.	10 " " do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
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GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

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SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL, AND AT SIVDI.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Sha Hurjeewandas Narondas, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Shavakshaw Pestonjee Nirumwalla, by virtue of mortgage deeds, dated 9th November, 1888, and 15th March, 1888, respectively-

LOT NO.—1.—THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 2nd January, 1890, at 4 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece of Fazundary leasehold land, belonging to Gokaldas Karamsey, containing by admeasurement about 1,500 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 196-292, new No. 12,143, and new Survey No. 1-1419, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or range of building and outhouses, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Sawakshaw Pestonjee Nirumwala, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 3488 (2) and street No. 592A, and bounded on the east by the property of Rustomjee Ruttonjee Billimoria, on the west by the land of Anand Daya, on the north by land of Vania and Antone Silva, and on the south by the Elphinstone Road.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 1, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 1.

SILVER continuing its upward course, was again 1-16d. higher in London yesterday at 44d. per oz., but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours at £68¾, and ⅛ down in 4½ per cents., at £71¼. Indian Sterling Loan was also ¼ per cent. lower at 107¼. There was no further movement in Consols, Monday's reduced quotations of 97 being repeated, but the market rate of discount on short London Bills was ¼ per cent. lower, at 4¾, while that of six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was higher to the same extent, at 4 per cent. The Indian Council placed 4 extra lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta yesterday at 1s. 4 15-16d., and two lakhs more at 1s. 4 31-32d., the latter rate showing an advance of 1-32d. on Monday's extra sales, and of 3-32d. on last week's regular allotments. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 87¼; but exchange in London advanced 4½ centimes, say to fcs. 25·23½.

Bombay Linseed was 6d. per quarter lower, both on the spot and to arrive, at 42s. 6d. and 43s. per quarter, respectively, ex quay; but quotations for Rapeseed come unaltered, as they also do for Wheat.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening, Surats quiet, the day's sales having reached only 8,000 bales, of which 300 were Surats. Spot prices for American and East Indian Cotton were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. dearer for the nearest deliveries, and 1-64d. higher in the more distant positions. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The weekly figures from Liverpool to hand to-day show an addition of 110,000 bales to the total stock since the last previous return, at 908,000 bales; the stock of East Indian Cotton remaining unmoved at 112,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

April Futures were quoted at 10·22 cents in New York yesterday, the last previous rate for March having been 10·14 cents. The price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 10¼ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy, at 53,000 bales, making the total since the 1st September compare with that of the two preceding years as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts......	53,000	25,000	30,000
Three days' do. ...	140,000	120,000	88,000
Since 1st September ...	4,237,000	3,730,000	4,056,000

To-day has been observed as a pretty close holiday, the Banks and markets generally having been closed; and the only local news which we have to chronicle this evening is the receipt of produce into this city yesterday:—

Cotton..........	3,803	bales.
Wheat..........	14,311	cwt.
Linseed	1,660	"
Rapeseed..........	2,375	"
Gingelly	16,148	"
Ground Nuts	3,856	"
Castor Seed	620	"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Coasting steamer Kaveri, 543 tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mangalore, with a general cargo and 720 deck passengers on board.

THE French Mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons Captain P Sibilet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden *via* Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Bordes, Mr Da Rocca, Mr Curbiers, Mrs Carey, Mrs Homamian Rulehund, Mr J Hubroney and 52 deck passengers on board.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S Mobile.......	915	Hughes	C	B and P S N Co.
" Clan Macdonald	1716	Rule	K	Finlay Muir & Co.
" Twickenham	1608	Cox	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
" Sulla nut ..	2414	Webber	N	H A L Baladina.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
" Peninsular..	2711	Webber	1	P & O S N Co.
" Britannia ..	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Bisagno	1499	Valle	4	F. Bozzoni.
" Imperatrix..	2440	Egger	7	A H L S N Co.
" Elektra	209	Lussich	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
" Arabia	674	Tice	9	B I S N Co.
" Europa	1413	Jones	12	K Nixon & Co.
" Aston Hall..	2251	Fowler........	13	K. Bates & Co.
" Kt. Errant..	2240	Mathews ..	16	K. Nixon & Co.
" Po	1931	Anfossi	17	F Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Kaveri (s)	Nakoda	Mangalore, Dec 29
	Labourdonnais (s)	Sibilet	Aden, Dec 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Karagola (s)	Gimblett....	K. Coast & Karachi
	Warora (s)........	Mitchell	Beypore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
27	Reglus s..........	Kayall	Singapore, Dec 21.
	Culna s	Stewart	Bombay, Dec 14.
28	Rajpootana s	Stebbing	Rangoon, Dec 25.
	Rewa s	Mann	London. Nov 21.
	Mombassa	Macfarlane.	Sunderland, Aug 29.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1890.

1. Time-table of Practice and Competition for the Bayley Shield and Wyer Cup:—

January 1890.	Bayley Shield. 150, 300 and 500 yards, seven shots each distance. 150 yards, 4 shots kneeling, and 3 standing; 300 yards, 4 shots kneeling, and 3 shots standing; 500 yards, 4 shots prone and 3 kneeling.	Wyer Cup. 700 and 800 yards, ten shots at each distance. Position any.
Monday, 13	D Co. Practice.......	A Co. Practice
Tuesday, 14.......	E do	C do
Wednesday, 15..	B do	L H do
Thursday, 16	F do	A Co. Competition
Friday, 17	D Co. Competition .	C do
Saturday, 18	E do	L H do
Monday, 20	B do ...	D Co. Practice
Tuesday, 21.......	F do ..	E do
Wednesday, 22 ...	A Co. Practice	B do
Thursday, 23	C do	F do
Friday, 24	L H do	D Co. Competition
Saturday, 25	....	E do
Monday, 27.......	C Co. Competition...	B do
Tuesday, 28.......	L H Co. do ...	......
Wednesday, 29...	A Co. do ..	F Co. Competition

2. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday, the 4th instant.

3. The Regiment will parade for Route Marching on Monday, the 6th instant. Fall in at the Cruikshank Road End of Parade Ground at 9 p.m.

4. The Regiment will furnish a Guard of Honor on Tuesday, the 7th instant, consisting of Captain J. P. Baird, Lieut W Jefferies, T. W. English and one hundred Rank and File, to fall in at the Secretariat at 3-30 p.m.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 30th December, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

To-day 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal compound.

To-morrow 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at Headquarters.

2. The proficiency class will meet at head-quarters on Thursday evenings at 6-30.

3. The Signalling class will meet on the Oval on Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock.

4. On Saturday, the 4th January, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12-5" R. M. L. Guns.—Dress, uniform and helmets without ball badge or chin-chain.

5. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time).

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DONKIN—COXON—December 30, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, William Donkin, Mining Engineer, Warora Colliery, Central Provinces, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Bailey Coxon, F. G. S., Mem. Inst. C. E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BUSHBY—December 28, at Calcutta, the wife of W Bushby, of a son.

GILCHRIST—December 29, at Trichinopoly, the wife of W G Gilchrist, M I C E, P W D, of a daughter.

ROBARTS—December 26, at Jullundur, Punjab, the wife of Captain C J Robarts, 16th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MALTBY—WILKINSON—December 27, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, assisted by the Rev W W Elwes, Arthur Maltby, Madras Survey, to Mabel, eldest daughter of Mr Justice Wilkinson, Madras Civil Service.

DEATHS.

DICKSON—December 26, Donald Alexander Dickson, of Messrs. Norman Bros, aged 34 years.

HAMMERDINGER—December 27, at No 1, Ripon Street, Calcutta, Cecilia Frances, relict of John Hammerdinger aged 82 years, 9 months and 24 days.

THOMAS—December 21, at 14, Elysium Row, Calcutta, Diana, relict of C A Thomas, of Dacca.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1890.

THE New Year's honours list would have been interesting to us in Bombay even if only one of the local names which figure in it had found a place there. Sir Frank Forbes Adam's knighthood is an honour honestly earned by genuine public service, and the whole community in Bombay, official and non-official, European and Native, welcomes it without reservation. The honour perhaps has come early in life to the new knight, in whom what Lord Beaconsfield called the "genius of youth" has not yet ceased to glow. But his career amongst us, if it has not been a long, has been a full and busy one, and it has been marked by some of the best attributes of English citizenship. It is a fortunate custom of the public life of an Indian Presidency capital which, by an unwritten law, imposes upon the recognised leader of the commercial community the special civic functions which pertain to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce who happens also to be made an Additional Member of the Legislative Council. The combined position is one in which very valuable service can be done to the public. It is exceedingly difficult—and the difficulty will become more appreciable with every new development of our Legislative system—to supply in the Legislative Council an equivalent to the sober and steadying influence which the presence of a large body of the mercantile and financial classes has upon the British Legislature. We have felt, however, during Mr. Forbes Adam's term of office that that necessary element in our local legislature was as adequately supplied as it is possible for it to be under existing conditions. He has never hampered his colleagues by an extravagant use of the debating power which he undoubtedly possesses. When he has spoken upon projects coming especially within his cognisance he has done so with the confidence of an expert tempered by the larger views of a politician. Even upon subjects outside the range of his own personal experience—the Land Revenue Act Amendment Bill for instance—he was able to make the impressions of a mind "rich in saving common sense" valuable to Government and informing even to the experts with whom on some points he was not in agreement. In Bombay itself Sir Frank Forbes Adam has been careful to put himself either on the side or at the head of every movement that tended to the public advantage. We are afraid to name the number of the boards and committees upon which he has worked. But we are not afraid to say that he has worked upon them all with as much energy as he has thrown into his own business. When he has spoken in public he has impressed his audience with the belief that his capacities deserved to be exercised in a wider field than this, and few of us have contemplated the close of his Bombay career without feeling that it must meet with prolongation and extension in the field of public life at home. The honour which has come to Sir Frank Forbes Adam sets the seal of official approval upon a career which Government have had every reason to appreciate, but not greater reason than the public for whom he has done so much and has done it so well. The other knighthood which awakens local interest is that which has been conferred upon Mr. Tharia Topan, a gentleman of the Khoja community long connected with the trade between Bombay and East Africa. Sir Tharia Topan is a more respected than conspicuous figure in our local life. But we suspect that the reasons for singling him out for this marked distinction are to be found rather in Zanzibar than in Bombay. He celebrated the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress by munificently founding and endowing a hospital in Zanzibar. He has long been looked upon, moreover, as the leader of the Khoja section of the important community of Indian traders who are pursuing their avocations on the East Coast of Africa. They have had a hard time of it of late, and some of them have given free expression to the belief that the British Government might have done more for them than it did during the late troubles. They will doubtless see in the honour which has been conferred upon Mr Tharia Topan that the British Government does not forget them even though it sometimes had to leave them at the mercy of an unpropitious fate. Calcutta opinion, we are assured, will cordially approve of the honour that has been done to Mr. Romesh Chunder Mitter, late Judge of the High Court there, in conferring a knighthood upon him. The honours' list has as usual, its insoluble problem. Everybody will want to know what is meant when Sir Roper Lethbridge, who was already M. P., C. I. E., and Knight, is made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. This surely is gilding the refined gold of an already adequate titular distinction, and can only be accounted for on the hypothesis that Sir Roper Lethbridge, who was unaccountably passed over both when a Viceroy and a Governor of Bombay were chosen, has had to be compensated for disappointment. Still we should like to put on record our belief that there should be economy in regulating the flow from the fountain of honour, the waters of which are not more inexhaustible than those of Vehar Lake. Sir Roper Lethbridge is none the richer for the distinction, and a title which really adds nothing to his honours might have been bestowed in the public service without inviting the suggestion that a distinction which has its uses had been wasted. Amongst the new Companions of the Order are more names than one which people on this side of India will be glad to see there. Colonel Merriman's, for instance, will remind the public of the energy with which the defences of Bombay have been carried forward under his competent and active direction. Mr. Prendergast Walsh's enrolment in the Companionship of the Order will be regarded as a piece of early good fortune for a Political Officer whose service has been pretty equally divided between the Post Office and the Political Department. He has, however, done excellent work in both departments. Mr. Walsh was on special duty with the Indian Contingent in Egypt during the Tel-el-Kebir Campaign, and there did service which was both extra postal and extra political, and which won him much credit. His subsequent service has been chiefly under the Aden Residency, on the Somali Coast, where he has dealt with difficult and sometimes delicate problems of administration with much resoluteness and skill, of which the Government have not been chary in recognition. Bombay, which is awakening to the fact that a Botanical Garden is a Municipal Institution worth caring for, will note with interest that the Government have conferred a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire upon Dr. King, the Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens. In the long list of minor distinctions gazetted yesterday there are very few names of local interest. When we read that the title of Mahamahopadhyaya has been conferred upon a certain Pundit Ayodhyanath we wonder whether this is the learned gentleman whose singularly athletic rhetoric provoked the interest of the Congress last week. One nomination of which we hear to-day necessarily has no place in the honours list; but for all that it will be heard of with interest in India. Sir John Gorst has been admitted to the Privy Council, as a preliminary probably to his admission into the fuller confidence of his departmental Chief from which, if reports speak truly, he has on more than one important occasion been jealously excluded. It will hardly be believed, though the story is told with all confidence in London, that Sir John Gorst knew nothing of Lord Dufferin's resignation of the Viceroyalty until after the fact had been communicated to the newspapers. Now that Sir John Gorst has been deemed worthy of the confidence of his Sovereign in Council it may be presumed that Lord Cross will take his Under-Secretary into the trust to which his position and his abilities entitle him, for friend and foe alike say that Sir John Gorst is an able man, and that the India Office would suffer a loss if he were put in the position to which his capacity entitles him.

A CONTEMPORARY states—with obvious misgiving—that to mark his disapproval of the violation of the idemnity given to the witnesses in the Crawford case Lord Reay tendered his resignation. The statement indeed that his Excellency "resigned"—a manifest error, seeing that he is still in office. The fact that the breach of public faith in question was immediately followed by the tender of resignations of high officials, has been no secret for some time past. That the Governor himself offered his resignation is, we believe, the fact, but we do not wish to make this statement with any affectation of superior knowledge. There is a general belief that Lord Reay deemed this course incumbent upon him, and that he only consented to remain in office until the arrival of his successor in deference to the strongly expressed desire of the Secretary of State and of the Viceroy that he should not take so serious a step. There is no reason whatever to suppose that there was anything in the nature of a bargain between Lord Cross and Lord Reay in this matter. It is absurd to imagine as our contemporary does that "Lord Cross induced him (H. E. the Governor) to withdraw his resignation on the promise that the Mamlatdars should receive no pecuniary loss. For that reason (!) they have been dismissed with their present pay and the right to pensions hereafter." There was never for a moment any doubt or controversy as to the justice and expediency of giving pecuniary compensation to the victims of the breach of the indemnity; the question at issue was whether the guarantee should be observed in its integrity or in part only. The Bombay Government never wavered in its contention that having profited by the guarantee it was contrary to all the traditions of administrative honour and good faith to set it aside even in part. The Secretary of State yielding in a moment of weakness to Parliamentary pressure, directed that the indemnity should be watered down, but to do Lord Cross justice he never for a moment gave heed to the shameless and sordid counsels of those who urged that the subordinate officials when removed from the service should be mulcted of their pay and defrauded of their pension. Had such a course been taken or even seriously contemplated, it is very certain that no self-respecting public servant would have continued in office for a week. As it was, not the Governor alone, but a considerable number of the most influential and experienced members of the Civil Service seriously considered whether under the circumstances it was consistent with the public interests and with their own self-respect to continue in office in face of the distrust and heart-burning occasioned by the violation of solemn pledges given to their subordinates by the Local Government, whether with or without the sanction, express or tacit, of the Secretary of State. This searching of heart was not wholly without result. Parliament will reassemble in the course of a few weeks, and it will then be open to any member desirous of obtaining definite and authentic information on the subject to ask the Under-Secretary whether any and how many high and trusted servants of Government have tendered their resignations in this connection, and on what grounds they based their action and claimed to be relieved from a situation which they found to be irksome and distasteful, if not morally untenable. Sir John Gorst is a man of ability and of much resource; he will doubtless find no difficulty in answering with fulness of knowledge and his wonted candour the interrogatories which honourable members emulous of the facile successes obtained by Dr. Cameron and Mr. Baumann scored in the last session, may next month put down upon the question paper.

IT seems a waste of ink to refute statements sandwiched into a leader ten columns long which no one will read. But it may be as well to ask on what ground the assertion is made that the *Bombay Gazette* has effected a sudden "right about face" in regard to the Congress movement and "has quitted the sinking ship." So far as we know that particular ship is at the present moment neither more nor less likely to sink—that is to disappear and be no more heard of—now than last year, or the year before. But what is the change of attitude which "has occasioned amusement, and may perhaps be significant"? Can any human being show one leader or one line in the files of this paper in contradiction with what we have said now? When did we profess love for the institution of electoral colleges, and recommend that the experiment should be tried of giving every adult male twenty-one years of age, possessed of certain undetermined qualifications, the right to vote at two removes for his representatives in the Legislative Councils? We held long before a Congress was ever evolved from the inner consciousness of Mr. A. O. Hume, that the Legislative Councils might be advantageously enlarged, and that the right of discussing the Budget and the privilege of interpellation might be advantageously conferred upon representative bodies, in which the Government itself should be represented, we have never wavered from that line, and we welcomed the support of the Chambers of Commerce for the reforms which we desired to see brought about. So far as the Congress worked in the same direction we wished it well. We did justice to it when it was moderate and helpful, and when those who spoke in its name seemed to stand in need of urgent counsel and warning we cordially welcomed the timely protest made by Sir Auckland Colvin. The vigorous and salutary intervention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West was not an event of last week; it was applauded in our columns a year since, and we have recently taken occasion to record our satisfaction that the protests made a twelvemonth ago in Allahabad and Calcutta were not made in vain. Our point of view has not changed in the least. We have always held and we still hold that the Legislative Councils may be advantageously improved and strengthened. We are not disposed to abandon the hope that we may be within measurable distance of salutary reforms because the delegates from Bengal and Madras have outvoted the delegates from Bombay on the question of the wild demand for electoral colleges. That request is not one that is likely to be granted.

THE spirit of the new journalism is already infusing Indian journals which would not like to be called Radical. The *Civil and Military Gazette* peppers its Congress telegrams with headings such as these:—"The National Babel;" "A Constitution Made to Order;" "The Champion of the Ladies;" "Massacre of Amendments;" "The Confusion of Tongues;" "The Rock Ahead." And it is not in this way alone that the Lahore paper takes precautions against error. We find it warning its readers against believing that Count Karolyi, the Hungarian diplomatist, was the same person as Signor Cairoli, the Italian statesman, from which we should expect it to go forward to an injunction not to believe that Mr. Allan O. Hume is really Anacharsis Cloots come to life again.

THE Viceroy's Silver Medal in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has been awarded to Miss Kate Fernandes, daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Fernandes of Bombay, J. P. The letter conveying the intelligence contained very complimentary expressions on the part of Lady Lansdowne.

WHEN Major-General Hardy is placed on the Retired List at the end of the year, a selected Colonel will be promoted to fill his vacancy. Lieutenant-General Craufurd Fraser has to go two days later for non-employment. This will give promotion to Major-General H. Rowlands, V.C., and Colonel W. Mussenden.

THE probable advance of the Lushai Column has been again put back, and is now fixed for the 25th proximo instead of the 15th.

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THE CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

Notwithstanding counter-attraction at the Zoo the attendance at the stand was very good.

FIRST RACE.—"The Grand Annual."—Six started. The Hon'ble Mr. Moore's Dispute was favourite, but Glaicks, well ridden by Scott, came in a winner by a length and a half, Macklin's Lorna second, and Dispute third.

SECOND RACE.—"Selling Pony Handicap Stakes."—Jessie was very much fancied and backed heavily, but Robert's Sheikh Esau, contrary to all expectations, came first, followed by Jessie, and Charles Balzac third. This race was hotly contested, and when within distance of the winning post Sheikh Esau brushed against Jessie and gained the victory. Objection was immediately taken, but overruled by the judges.

THIRD RACE.—"Paekpara Plate."—Framjee Dorabjee's Fareed took the lead and maintained throughout, Macdougall's Prince second, and Emulation third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Maharajah of Durbhangah's Cup, valued at one hundred and fifty pounds. The Maharajah of Durbhangah's Fitzwilliam took the lead, but was passed at the old stand by the Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Camillas, and Lord Beresford's Myall King. In the straight Camillas came away winner by a head, Myall King second, and Fitzwilliam third.

FIFTH RACE.—"Imuration Handicap."—This race had a good start and was capitally run. All came together till the turn home, when the Hon'ble Mr. Moore's Silver King showed in front, followed by Lord Beresford's Blitz, and Breeks' Velvet third.

SIXTH RACE—"The Gunga Pershad Singh Cup"—The field went off on even terms till they came to the straight, when Apcar and Gasper's Sparkle took the lead, John's Knight Bridge second, and the Hon'ble Mr. Moore's Bon Accord third.

SEVENTH RACE.—"The Parrot Stakes."—This race was severely contested in the beginning, but Colonel Pole Carew's Tangree ultimately left the field behind and came in an easy winner, Kook's Victory second, and Brault's Splendour third.

EIGHTH RACE.—"The Selling Handicap Stakes."—Malcolm's Landshark was the favourite, but Kook's Magpie had backers. The lot were sent away on even terms, Magpie winning with hands down, the Hon'ble Mr. Moore's Gasper second, and Landshark third.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s s s Ganges left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4½d.
The Manchester Market is firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ " "	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68¾
4½ per cent. "	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	44d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 1.—Barometer has continued to fall everywhere, the greatest fall being again over and along the foot of the hills. Gradients have increased over the Gangetic Plain, but otherwise the distribution is little changed. Readings are high and uniform in north-western India, low round the coasts of the Peninsula, and lowest over Burma. Wind directions are unaltered, but westerly current down the Gangetic Plain has increased, and the force of high temperature continues above the average, except in Burma and Madras. Weather is very fine, and no rain has fallen any where. Conditions settled.

LORD LOTHIAN has been in delicate health for more than a year past, and *Truth* hears that he is, therefore, anxious to resign his office as Secretary for Scotland. Lord Balfour of Burleigh will probably be his successor.

THE *Broad Arrow* says that several of the Russian papers keep an extremely watchful eye on our Indian military affairs, and their knowledge of our fortifications, defensive measures, and mobilisation schemes is, to say the least of it, rather surprising.

MRS. JAKEMAN, of Great Hampton-row, Birmingham, was horrified to discover that the room in which her invalid boy was asleep was a mass of flames. She dashed through the fire and brought the boy out—the whole of her hair being burnt off in this devoted act. It was of no avail. The poor child died shortly after.

IT appears that Moussa Bey, although acquitted, is not to return to Armenia. The Porte has decreed that he and his family shall be exiled to Syria, and forbidden under pains and penalties to re-enter Armenia. Arrangements are also announced to have been made for increasing the force of gendarmerie in the latter country.

PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VAMBERY has delivered a lecture at Buda Pesth, in which he gave an interesting account of his recent researches at Constantinople, with the object of discovering the famous library of Mathas Corvinus, which is known to have been carried away to Stamboul after the capture of Buda by the Turks. The learned Professor said that he and his colleagues on the research committee had been allowed to seek from garret to cellar among the archives, but had not been successful. He still believes, however, that the books may be found.

M. DE KENDLER, who has been for many years Consul-General for Norway and Sweden in Vienna, has been removed from his post in consequence of events which have caused his arrest on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy. M. De Kendler was the much-respected head of a private bank, and when about a fortnight ago his firm suspended payment, it was generally hoped that nothing discreditable to him would arise in connection with his bankruptcy. Even his arrest last week did not shake the confidence of his friends, but from the step which the Swedish Government has felt bound to take, it becomes evident, writes a *Times* correspondent, that there is at least a *prima facie* case against M. De Kendler touching his alleged frauds.

THERE was a funny episode at Mr. Balfour's Edinburgh meeting. Mr. Balfour had provided himself with a small tumbler of egg and sherry for refreshment during his speech. This was placed on a table in front of where he was seated, but the Duke of Buccleuch, who was rather hoarse, stretched out his hand in the course of his opening remarks, and, presumably supposing that he was taking up a glass of water, he lifted Mr. Balfour's mixture to his lips and enjoyed a hearty draught, but when the Duke presently again felt for the tumbler, he found that another had been quietly substituted, which contained only plain water, while Mr. Balfour's glass had been removed to a place of safety until required by its owner.

SOMETIMES when bran is stored during the summer for winter use it will become infested with small white creatures about the size of a pin's head. They are almost imperceptible to the naked eye, and although frequently there are myriads of them in the bran, they can only be discovered on very close examination thereof. These little insects are a species of the flour mite, and although no harm will result from feeding bran infested with them to stock, still it is best that they be exterminated. This may be done by placing the bran in a tight bin, one that can be tightly covered, and inclosing with it an open vessel containing bisulphide of carbon, of sufficient quantity to completely fill the bin with a dense odour. This vapour will descend and diffuse itself through the bran, and if enough is placed in the vessel all the animal life present will be destroyed. Bran that has been treated in this way must be exposed to the air until the odorous as has entirely disappeared before being used for eding.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DECEMBER 31.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, Mr. W. Edgerley, C.S., Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major Irving, and staff, arrived in Baroda last night by the up-mail, and met with a grand reception at the station. Among those present besides H. H. the Gaekwar were General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., the Agent to the Governor-General; Captain G. E. Hyde-Cates, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Dewan Bahadur Laxamanrao Jaganath Vaidya; Captain C. O. Nicholetts, the Officer Commanding at Baroda; Lieut. W. Beale, Adjutant, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; Second Lieutenants A. Beale and W. Bell, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; Surgeon G. E. Fooks, I. M. S.; G. W. Vidal, C.S.; E. C. Ozanne, C.S., Survey and Settlement Commissioner; Messrs. R. F. Chisholm; W. S. Price; T. S. Tait, M.A., B.Sc.; H. Littledale, B.A. T. H. Middleton, B.Sc.; Dr. J. E. Nevins, M.B., Personal Physician to the Gaekwar; and Dewan Bahadur Mambhai Jasbhai, and a host of the principal Sardars, Darakdars, and Darbaris of the State. On the platform to receive his Excellency the Governor was a British guard-of-honour, furnished by the 5th Bombay Light Infantry with band and colors, under the command of Captain J. C. Francis, and outside the main entrance to the railway station was another guard-of-honour from the Gaekwar's 1st Battalion, in full dress with one color and regimental band, commanded by Lieutenant Laxamanrao Scinday. On stepping on to the platform his Excellency was received by his Highness the Gaekwar. They heartily shook hands. His Highness welcoming his Excellency and suite most cordially to his State. After this greeting, the Gaekwar introduced to his Excellency the Resident Sir Harry Prendergast, who in turn presented the British officers present. Soon after her Excellency Lady Reay, in company with Miss Prendergast and an Aide-de-Camp, started off for the Moti Baugh, attended by a cavalry escort. After the ceremonies of introduction, the Gaekwar conducted his Excellency to the reception room at the station. After a pause the assembly rose and proceeded to the carriages. The seats in the first carriage were occupied by his Excellency the Governor, his Highness the Gaekwar, Dewan Bahadur Laxamanrao Jaganath, and Captain Forbes, A.-D.-C. In the second carriage was seated the Agent to the Governor-General, the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and other British Officers. As H. E. the Governor and his Highness the Maharajah entered the carriage, the guard-of-honour of the State Infantry, stationed outside, presented arms, the band at the same time playing the first portion of the National Anthem. As soon as a start was made for the Moti Baugh the Cavalry escorts broke up into two sections, the Agent to the Governor-General's escort preceding the procession, and his Highness the Maharajah's escort bringing up the rear. Within the station limits, as well as along the route, crowds of natives gathered at various points, and in their own fashion saluted the Governor and the Gaekwar.

On reaching the Moti Baugh his Excellency and his Highness the Gaekwar were saluted by a guard-of-honour of the State Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant H. Cormack. A short darbar was then held. After it was over his Excellency and his Highness rose, the former giving *pan-supari* to the latter. *Pan-supari* was next given to the Dewan and the Sardars. The distribution over, his Highness took leave of his Excellency and left for Makarpura under the naval military honours.

Baroda proved itself last night true to the reputation it has gained in the past for loyalty and enthusiasm in welcoming the highest functionaries of State on their arrival here. The Moti Baugh and its surroundings were decorated with flags, bunting, and trellis-work. Hundreds of little *butties* were suspended from bamboo arches, and when lit they presented a very pretty spectacle. The houses on the mainroad and pavements as well were crammed with vast multitudes of eager spectators, who vociferously cheered the Governor. By eight o'clock crowds of people were gathered near the Custom House Chowkey, and every nook and corner of the buildings from which the Governor's procession could be viewed were densely packed. Carriages, containing men, women, and children in holiday attire, lined the streets. Similar crowds were noticeable at all parts of the route, but the scene at the Moti Baugh and within its limits was one of intense excitement. The police and municipal arrangements along the line of route were good and not a single accident arising from want of any vigilance on their part has been reported to have occurred. A company of the State Infantry—a fine body of men, under the command of a Subedar,—has been told off for duty since last evening to guard his Excellency's residence during their stay here. Rao Bahadur Gajanan Bhatwadekar has been deputed to look after the comforts of their Excellencies in every way. A salute of 17 guns was fired at sunrise this morning to announce the arrival of their Excellencies at Baroda.

At 8 o'clock this morning their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay and staff visited the Laxmi Vilas Palace, which is nigh completion. After going over the different parts of the palace their Excellencies expressed great pleasure at all what they saw—the rich carvings, the Darbar Hall, and the splendid furniture attracting chief attention.

At 2-30 p. m. a grand darbar was held at the Nagar Baugh Palace for the reception of his Excellency Lord Reay. Precisely at the time specified, his Excellency the Governor accompanied by General Sir Harry Prendergast, the Agent to the Governor-General, Captain Cates, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Captain C. O. Nicholetts, the Officer Commanding at Baroda, and other British Officers, arrived. On arrival, his Excellency was saluted by a guard-of-honour, which was drawn up under the command of Lieutenant Laxamanrao Scinday, and a salute of 17 guns was fired by a division of the Light Field Battery of Artillery planted in the arena. At the entrance door of the palace his Excellency was received by H. H. the Maharaja, who conducted his Excellency to the darbar hall upstairs. The splendid elegance of this superb monument of the taste of his Highness' father Khanderao Gaekwar is too well known to require any description. The darbar was attended by the Minister, his Highness's Sardars, Darakdars, and Darbharis, and the European Civilians of the State. His Highness the Maharaja gave *pan-supari* to his Excellency Lord Reay and Sir Harry Prendergast, the Dewan meanwhile giving *pan-supari* to the European Officers and Civilans. At the conclusion of the darbar his Excellency and staff were shown the regalia of State jewels, some of the diamonds exhibited having cost the late Gaekwar Khunderao some lakhs of rupees. The collection is, indeed, a splendid one and well worth an inspection. On his Excellency the Governor's departure the guard-of-honour again complimented, and a befitting salute was fired by the Artillery.

At 4 o'clock this evening his Highness the Maharaja, attended by Dewan Bahadur Luxaman Jaganath, the principal Sardars, Darakdars, and State Officers, returned his Excellency's visit at the Moti Baugh. His Excellency the Governor met his Highness at the door of the Durbar tent, and conducted him to a seat on the right hand. The Dewan, and the principal Sardars and other durbaris, who accompanied the Maharaja, took their seats on the right side of his Highness, the Agent to the Governor-General, the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, and other British Officers, on the left side. After the usual distribution of *pan-supari*, his Highness took leave of his Excellency under the usual honors. To-morrow morning his Excellency the Governor and staff will proceed to Dabhoi by a special train from the Vishwamitri station, and will return at mid-day. In the evening his Highness the Maharaja gives a banquet at the Moti Baugh to the ladies and gentlemen of the station; after which there will be a display of fireworks.

THE British barque British Monarch has been burnt at sea. Sixteen persons were saved. One boat, with six persons on board, is, however, missing. The British Monarch, Captain Mortow, was an iron barque of 1,262 tons, built at Birkenhead in 1855, and owned by Messrs. H. Fernie and Sons, Liverpool. She left Hamburg on October 1 for Sydney.

THE PERSONNEL OF A CONCERT COMPANY.

THE variety company, conducted by Mr. Hudson, who have succeeded in filling the Novelty Theatre for so many weeks, and in winning the appreciation of all who have had the pleasure of witnessing their performances, are leaving our city at the close of this week; and it may be of interest to those who have spent so many a pleasant evening in listening to the rendering of the company's clever programmes, to know a little of the history of the more prominent stars of which the troupe is composed.

The most unique feature in their performances is the splendid exhibition of gymnastic skill given by Ouda, who is certainly a marvel, his feats being amongst the most wonderful that have ever been witnessed here. He is very young, being not yet twenty years of age, and he began his career as a gymnast at the early age of two and a half years, when he performed in the city of New York. He accomplished the wonderful feat of performing upon the trapeze at the age of three years, in Texas, causing a great sensation there, and from that time his successes have been universal. When only a little lad, he brought crowded houses to the theatres of Paris and Madrid; and in the year 1877 he visited Norway and Sweden and was engaged in St. Petersburg, for six months, upon two occasions. That same year, he showed himself in Spain and Portugal, receiving ovations for his skill wherever he went. He was for nearly two years in Australia, giving performances at the Adelaide Exhibition, for four weeks. In 1887 he had great successes at the Melbourne Opera House, and the following is an account of his doings which appeared in a Melbourne daily:—

"Concerning the 'Parisian Marvel,' Ouda, there is nothing to be said but in praise. Handsome and slight as a girl, there comes upon the stage the embodiment of Moore's Young God:—

'A youth, but just passing from childhood's sweet morning,
While round him still lingered its innocent lay;
And glances from under soft eyelids, gave warning
Of summer-noon lightnings that under them lay.

There is no 'side' or 'pose' about him. He comes on like a modest lad, and with a pleasant smile as one might expect from a pleased boy, who is going to have an 'innings.' He is swung aloft to a trapeze bar, suspended from a metal ladder far up near the skylight. He goes through no 'handkerchief flourish' of wiping the perspiration from his hands, no gazing round the house with a professional frown of superiority, no 'allez-houp-la' semaphoring of his arms before each feat. He simply goes through a performance, by far the cleverest, most graceful, and most thrilling of its kind, ever seen in Melbourne. After a number of evolutions, such as walking head downward, upon the rings of a ladder, clinging first by his toes, and then by his heels, flying from bar to bar, and firing off pistols in his flight; he takes a tremendous leap from the roof into the net below, and then, with no greater sign of distress after his exertions than a slight flush, which adds to the charm of his pleasing handsome face, he retires, amidst a thunder of applause." All that this paper has said about Ouda's performances in Melbourne is true of what he has done in Bombay. He is certainly most unaffected in manner, which cannot be said of the majority of acrobats. He has visited nearly all the principal cities in the United States, and has also shown the people on the west in San Francisco what he can do. The year after this visit to America he again took the world of Paris by storm by his grace and skill, and going from there to New York again, and thence to Australia, he made his present engagement with Mr. Hudson. We have all seen what he can do here; and it is to be hoped that his performances will meet with as great success in Madras, when he accompanies the Surprise Party.

Miss Lily Baber, the star of so many Australian Theatres, who has pleased all that have had the pleasure of hearing her rendering of some of our most beautiful ballads, in which her voice has shown to such great advantage, told the following story concerning her career to a curious visitor the other day. She said:—"I was trained by one of the most accomplished of all those who give their time to the preparation of novices for the stage—Madame Chambers—and having arrived at what was considered a state of something like efficiency, I made my first appearance in my native country, Australia, in the year 1884; when I sang the "Page's Song," in the opera, 'Rip-van-Winkle.' Was I successful?—Ah, I think I managed to win the appreciation of the public. Soon afterwards I took part in the English opera, "Maritana." I played with Rignold Arrison's Company for eighteen months, and then I reached what had been the summit of my ambition. I was engaged for the "lead" by Messrs. Williamson, Garner, and Musgrove, the biggest firm in the stage business in Australia, for two years, taking part in very many of the leading plays and operas, including the "Princess Ida." How many operas do I know?—During my career in Australia,—let me see—I have played in over thirty different operas. Last year I sang at the Melbourne Exhibition, and also played Fred Cowen's "*Sleeping Beauty*." Upon one occasion I sang in the opera "Dorothy," *Cellier* himself, (the composer) conducting at the time. Since the first fortnight of my career I have taken a leading part in every piece in which I have appeared. While I was in Sydney two years ago, I appeared as Massenet's "*Mary Magdalene*." I made a great success, and had the gratification of receiving a letter full of praise from Massenet himself. I tell you this in confidence only, you know. I don't want everybody to know. But I assure you I am very proud of that letter. Have I ever been to England?—No; but in three months time, that is at the conclusion of my engagement with Mr. Hudson, I hope to pay a visit to England."

Miss Habgood, the brilliant pianiste whose accompaniments have so much increased the enjoyment with which the songs of the party have been listened to, has a career which is full of points worthy of note. She thus narrated her history to the inquisitive friend aforesaid:—"I commenced my musical instruction in London at the age of five and was thoroughly grounded in time and theory by my mother. Until I was twelve years of age I practised regularly for seven hours every day, and in addition to this I used frequently to practise for my own amusement, but my playing was always strictly supervised as to time. At the age of twelve I went up for the City of London Open Scholarship for the National Training School of Music, at Kensington, now the Royal College of Music. Arthur (now Sir Arthur) Sullivan, was principal at that time. The institution was supported by subscriptions, and the competition was open to all comers. I was duly nominated, and found myself the youngest of about fifty competitors for the coveted post, before the examiners, who were Dr. Weist Hill and Herr Earnest Paner. The examinations were held in the Banquetting Hall, Guildhall. I selected for my test piece Mendelssohn's "Andante and Rondo Capricioso" Op. 14. The examiners seemed fairly pleased with my performance, and a week later I was officially informed to my great delight, that I had been selected as the successful candidate. I entered College at once, and studied under Franklin Taylor for the piano and Sir John Stainer, Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, for harmony. Sir Arthur Sullivan took great interest in my progress, and was most kind to me. I left the College when I thought I had learned sufficient, and also because I wished to make my way in the English Musical World. I soon accepted an engagement to travel through England with a concert company, (I was then only thirteen), and from that time forward, I was constantly playing in St. James' Hall, London, the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and many other places. I was also engaged at the Royal Polytechnic with Mr. George Buckland, the famous musical lecturer. In 1886 I first met Mr. Hudson, who engaged me for a tour through India. I was most successful in this country during my first visit, but in April, last year, upon my way to England, I was wrecked off Corsica, being one of the ill-fated passengers by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tasmania. I did not leave home till March of this year, when I sailed for Australia to join Mr. Hudson's present company. I was made a good deal of Australia, where the people are keen lovers of music, and most appreciative. We are now on tour through India, where I hope we shall be as successful as on the occasion of our last visit."

Every one who has been to the Novelty Theatre has been struck, no doubt, by the powers of repartee and the ready wit of the interlocutress, Miss Nelly Harley. She made her first appearance about six years ago, in Lyon's Indian Tourist Company. She is a native of Melbourne, but has made most of her successes in Adelaide. She there took the part of "Fernando" in "Monte Cristo," and drew attention by her clever acting and her burlesque performances during an engagement with Mr. Hudson while he was in Adelaide. She has been with him four years, this being her third trip to India in connection with the Surprise Party.

Mr. Lyndon, whose remarkable feats have so many times "brought down the house" at the Novelty, gives the following account of himself:—"I first appeared," he said, "in New Zealand, in an amateur dramatic company, in 1879. It was in Wellington, and I played in the fayourite "Pinafore." I shortly afterwards joined Stanley's Opera Company and was with him for five years, during which time I may say I was—well—pretty successful. Did you ever find an actor admit failure?—No. It was the first opera company they had ever seen at Freemantle, and we did big business. I did my song and dance business with Frank Clark's company, in Melbourne, and afterwards joined Hiscock's Federal Minstrels, and was with them nineteen months. I did not badly for sixteen weeks in Sydney, and afterwards made a tour through Queensland, with even more satisfactory results. My two greatest successes, however, have, I think, been in the Alexandra Theatre, Melbourne, and in the Sydney Alhambra Music Hall, where I did my song-dance and skipping-rope performance. I joined Mr. Hudson last March, and came here."

Every-one has been delighted with the stirring patriotic songs which have been sung by Miss Roberts. She has been upon the stage since her childhood, acting in a pantomime in Melbourne, when she was three years of age. She has travelled throughout Australia and New Zealand, having been three years in the latter place, with John Hall's burlesque company, and her playing in a burlesque "Aladdin" was much appreciated. She was under engagement with Mr. F. Clark's company, in Melbourne, for six months, and afterwards went to Sydney, where she played at the Sydney Alhambra. She joined Mr. Hudson about six months ago. Both her parents were in the same profession as herself, her mother being a dramatic actress, and her father an Irish comedian.

Mr. Gilbert has been with Mr. Hudson about three years, this being his second trip to India with him. He has travelled a great deal and has been appreciated.

Miss Linton has a good voice, which she has used with success at the Opera House, Melbourne. She has been upon the stage about six years, and has during that time travelled with the Buffaloe Minstrels, doing Brisbane, Sydney, and Adelaide, and also visiting Tasmania, where she stayed for a year. She then joined Mr. Hudson and has been with him for upwards of two years.

Miss Clements has travelled with the "American Minstrels," through most of Australia. She has been in the profession about five years, and joined Mr. Hudson about six months ago.

And now we come to Mr. Hudson himself, whose humourous sayings and doings have so much enhanced the enjoyment of his entertainments. This is what he said:—"I first appeared in public, at the People's Hall, Manchester. I entered the profession at a very early age, and when I was seven years old I was advertised as the champion dancer of England. I have been upon the stage for thirty years, and during all the early part of my career dancing was my speciality. I went to Australia in 1866. My first great achievement there was with the United States Minstrels. I have travelled all over the country, and I can tell you that I have had some strange experiences. Many of the parts that we visited were at that time quite uncivilised, and we had, as a rule, to carry ourselves and all our stage apparatus by rough carts, drawn by bullocks, and many a rough time have I had there. My first trip to India was in 1869, when I brought the London Star Company over from Australia. We came to Bombay, and gave a variety entertainment at the old Victoria Theatre, Byculla. I have been working in India now for twenty years, so you may suppose that I have a fair experience of the country—as good a one, I fancy, as any man in the profession. I have played in every station, from Peshawar to Madras. I once ran a show, going throughout India, for seven months, and I only missed two nights during that time—one of which was Christmas day! I have made five trips here with the Surprise Party. India is a peculiar country, and one has to know how to work it, for people here wont patronise you unless they know you."

Every one here has good reason to know Mr. Hudson and his Surprise Party, and after the many pleasant hours that have been spent with them, the least his numerous friends can do is to give them all the heartiest and sincerest good wishes for a most successful and enjoyable completion of their present tour through India.

A HINDU WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.

ONE more unfortunate Hindu widow has been rescued from the life-long misery to which a cruel caste custom had doomed her; and she will add her blessings to those of many others upon the head of Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, the champion of widow remarriage in Bombay. The newly-made wife, Shrimati Shivapriya, daughter of Mr. G. Subhramania Ayer, editor of the *Hindu* newspaper, published in Madras, is only thirteen years of age; but she became a widow a year and a half ago—that is before she was twelve years of age. An idea of the terrible fate which befel one so tender in years can be formed only by those who have any knowledge of the penalties which attaches widowhood among Hindus; and it is only due to the circumstance of her father being an educated man, free from caste prejudices that an early deliverance has come to her. She was married to Mr. Ramswami Ayer, a young Madrasee about nineteen years of age, who has received some education, having passed the Matriculation examination. The ceremony was performed in the orthodox Hindu style, on Tuesday evening last, at the Widow Remarriage Hall of Mr. Madhowdas Raghoonathdas at Girgaum. Many friends of the widow re-marriage movement were present on the occasion, and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, M. P., and Sir William Wedderburn, also attended to witness the ceremony, which was gone through with much care and minuteness by the priests of the caste. Among others present were Dewan Bahadoor Raghunath Rao, Messrs. Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., Lakhmidas Khimjee, Lalshunker Oodyashunker, Chatoorbhooj Callianjee, Goculdas Kandas Parekh, Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, Dr. Tooljaram Choonilal, Messrs. Dalpatram Pranjivandas, Narsingrao Bholanath Sarabhai, V. A. Modak, K. C. Bedarkar, &c. Special preparations had been made by Mr. and Mrs. Madhavdas for the accommodation in the Re-marriage Hall of the visitors invited; and those present watched the ceremony with evident interest. At its conclusion, the newly-married couple, as well as Mr. Madhavdas, were introduced to Mr. Bradlaugh and Sir William Wedderburn. The Madrasee gentlemen present on the occasion tendered their acknowledgements to Mr. and Mrs. Madhavdas, for the encouragement they always afforded to widow re-marriages. A handsome present from Mrs. B. M. Malabari for the newly-married young lady was thankfully accepted. The customary distribution of *pan-suparee*, rose-water, and flowers terminated the interesting proceedings at a late hour.

DR. BARNARDO, writes the *Law Times*, has peculiar notions of the rights of parents and his own duties as a philanthropist. In the latter capacity it would seem right that he should submit to the decision of any competent court ordering him to bring up the body of any child under his care. But he says, "we shall appeal, of course". Of course not, we should say. He has a reason, however, and it is this: "The whole question," he said to an interviewer, "comes to this; Ought a mother who neglects and ill-treats her child to have the right to claim its return to her or to any person she may appoint? Has not such a person forfeited all such rights? I maintain that she has; and I earnestly trust that the result of the decision arrived at last Saturday may be the creation of a strong public sentiment which through the proper channels will soon find expression in the legal code of the United Kingdom." Could anything be more absurd? Neglect and ill-treatment of children are evils to be checked; but to say that a parent who is guilty of them should forfeit his parental rights, and presumably also thereby escape parental duties, is a conclusion which could not be entertained by any legislator in the possession of his senses.

SIR THARIA TOPUN, KNIGHT.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS has been pleased to confer the dignity of British Knighthood on an eminent citizen of Bombay and Zanzibar. Mr. (now Sir) Tharia Topun is one of the first, most eminent, and enterprising merchants of Zanzibar, where he has traded between the Eastern Coast of Africa, America, England, and Bombay, on a gigantic scale, for the last fifty-two years, and has amassed a large fortune. He is now 67 years of age, and when fifteen he proceeded to Zanzibar to assist his father, who was then a small trader there. By his intelligence and sagacity he very soon extended his business first with America, then with England, and subsequently India and China. He was appointed agent for a large American house, chiefly dealing in drill and other cotton stuff. He exported from Zanzibar, elephant teeth, cloves, rubber, tortoise-shell, &c., which he purchased from the interior of the country by his numerous agencies there. By the amplification of his business, his influence increased and he became the inevitable intermediary between the Sultan and foreign merchants, who used to avail themselves of his mature experience and advice. On the establishment of the British Consulate in Zanzibar about 1844 or so, chiefly through his advocacy, he was the means of inviting several mercantile houses from Bombay to the African Coast, which has been so well and so prosperously developed. His firm has always cultivated and maintained the most friendly relations with H. H. the Sultan, the British flag, and all foreign powers and trading communities. When his Highness visited the Queen in 1875, Mr. Tharia Topun was asked to accompany the Sultan as the representative of the mercantile community of Eastern Africa. They paid a visit to the Queen at the Windsor Castle, where they were most cordially received, and every courtesy shown to them during their three months' stay in England. During the mission of the late Sir Bartle Frere to treat with the Zanzibar authorities for the suppression of the slave-trade, Mr. Tharia Topun proved himself of the greatest help to them, and on his second visit, he was gratified to report the abominable trade having been eradicated from the soil. Mr. Tharia Topun's services were brought to the notice of the Foreign Office, and he was thanked through the Consul-General for his philanthropic conduct. Recently he has placed more than Rs. 2,50,000 at the disposal of the British Government for the founding and endowment of a general hospital at Zanzibar, for which also he has received the cordial thanks of the Home and Indian Governments. It will be ready for use in about three months, the ceremony of opening which will be performed by Lady Janbai Tharia Topun. For these acts of charity and good faith with the British Government, and the extension of the trade, Mr. Tharia Topun has been worthily knighted, and we congratulate the Khoja community on this honour having been bestowed upon one of its prominent members.

THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

YESTERDAY morning the regiments in garrison took part in the usual New Year's Day Proclamation Parade on the Esplanade in front of the Gymkhana. Shortly after seven o'clock the different regiments, each preceded by its band, began to arrive on the ground and formed a line right across the Maidan, the Royal Artillery on the extreme right with the Gloucestershire Regiment and 4th Bombay Rifles and Marine Battalion on the left. Colonel Pemberton, who commanded, shortly after rode on to the ground and was received with a general salute. A *feu-de-joie* was then fired and three lusty cheers for her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress were given. The battalions were then formed into quarter-columns on their leading companies, and were marched to the saluting base, being afterwards marched-past the Commanding Officer in column. At the saluting point were assembled Captain Valette, Lieuts. Scheibel, Von Studin, Consul General Von Heyking, and Consul Von Syburg.

Before the troops were marched-past three men of the 4th Bombay Rifles were marched out and decorated with good conduct and long service medals by Colonel Pemberton.

The usual salute of 31 guns was fired yesterday morning by the R. A. at Kirkee.

The following is the field state:—Royal Artillery.—2 Field Officers, 2 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 4 Staff Sergeants, 8 Sergeants, 15 Corporals and Bombardiers, 5 Trumpeters, and 162 Gunners. The Officers present on parade were—Major Stopford, Commanding; Major H.T. Lugard, Captain A. Eardly-Wilmot, Captain E. J. Phipps-Hornby, and Lieutenants O. C. Williamson, W. H. Boyd, T. R. Phillips, C. McJ. Robertson, and C. C. Noott.

2nd Gloster Regiment.—2 Field Officers, 3 Captains, 5 Subalterns, 1 Staff Officer, 1 Warrant Officer, 18 Sergeants, 10 Drummers, 10 Corporals, 6 Pioners, 30 band, and 201 rank-and-file. The officers present on parade were:—Lieut-Colonel H. Collingwood, Major J. Loyd-Dickin, Captains C. F. Baxter, H. R. Tufnell, and J. D. J. Bishop; Lieutenants G. W. Hume, A C Lovett, B. C. Fyffe. C. J. Venables, T. F. M. Wisden, and Lieut. and Adjutant C. Moss.

Marine Battalion,—2 Field Officers, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, 4 Subedars, 3 Jamadars, 25 Havaldars, 54 Naiks and Lance Naiks, 11 band, and 311 rank-and-file. The Officers present were Colonel C.C. Pemberton, Major A. J. P. Nuthall, Captain F. R. Montgomery, Lieutenants C. A. Kemball and F. G. Beville.

4th Bombay Rifles.—1 Field Officer, 4 Subalterns, 6 Subedars, 4 Jamadars, 23 Havaldars, 10 Buglers, 47 Naiks, and Lance Naiks, 25 band, and 272 rank-and-file. The officers present were Major F. H. Forjett, and Lieutenants C. J. Fry, J. C. Keown, A. E. Barton, and R. J. Bentinck.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 30.

THE return match between the Military and Civil C. C. *vs.* the Hindoo C. C. came off yesterday. As many players did not turn up the match was played off with seven a side. The following are the scores and bowling analysis:—

THE HINDOO C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mana b R Hardie	2	b R Hardie	5
Ronenekar b J Devine	7	b R Hardie	8
Kaka b J Devine	1	b R Hardie	11
Deshputre b R Hardie	0	run out	4
Jamdhar b R Hardie	0	b R Hardie	17
Dhondiba not out	9	b R Hardie	7
Thakor b R Hardie	0	not out	10
Extras	2	Extras	[illegible]
Total	21	Total	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	W	R	W	O	M
1st Innings.						
Devine	20	0	10	2	4	1
Hardie	18	0	9	4	3·3	0
2nd Innings.						
Devine	40	0	26	0	8	2
Hardie	55	0	28	5	11	1
Dhulip	15	0	3	0	3	2

THE MILITARY AND CIVIL C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lt J Devine, b Jamadhar	0	c Deshputre, b Jamdhar	36
S W Lynn, l b w, b Dhondiba	18	Not out	51
T Devine, c Jamdhar, b Jamdhar	23	b Jamdhar	8
R H Hardie, b Dhondiba	2	c Jamdhar, b Dhondiba	7
V S Dhulip, b Dhondiba	15	b Jamdhar	12
M R D'Cruz, run out	4	b Dhondiba	7
W A Hardie, not out	3	b Dhondiba	1
Extras	[illegible]	Extras	13
Total	72	Total	[illegible]

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	W.	R.	W.	O.	M.
1st Innings.						
Jamdhar	35	0	34	3	7	3
Dhondiba	33	0	31	2	6·3	1
2nd Innings.						
Jamdhar	70	0	69	3	14	0
Dhondiba	65	0	54	3	12	0

WOMEN OF TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

It would be a serious matter, writes the *National Review*, to contemplate anything like a permanent general deterioration in the physical or nervous strength of English women; and though for the moment it may be a danger, it is one that cannot last, for there is one fact which, happily for them, must eventually overcome all the fits and fashions of the day, and in the very weakness which one cannot but deplore will be found the remedy. No one has ever disputed the physical superiority of men over women, and though the question of mental superiority will continue to vex unborn generations, upon whatever platform of intellectual equality they may eventually alight women must always be weaker than men. Constitutional weakness gives a woman many fewer work days in the year, and in that fact alone lies one important cause of the difference. But the inexorable law which has laid on woman the greatest work of nature (from which, however, distasteful she cannot escape) is her safeguard; and women will find when the strain of their extraneous work begins to tell on them, as it has already done, that the one function imperatively required of them needs all the physical strength they can spare, and in that, and not in attempting to be inferior men, must their lives be spent. The cares of maternity to the woman of to-day are not pleasing, and if the testimony of those who are able to judge about such matters is to be credited, there is a strong inclination among them not to increase them inconveniently and families are much smaller in number than they were twenty years ago. A rather amusing instance of the opinions of a well-known female functionary on this point, who officiates on certain domestic occasions, was given by someone who naively said that her monthly nurse had complained bitterly of the badness of her trade; and it requires no great effort to understand how very much the fact of having children must not only interfere with, but make the ideal life of amusement and excitement impossible for a woman. Child-bearing occupies the best years of a woman's life; when she is strongest, most beautiful, and best able to enjoy herself; and nature wisely arranged it so, that she might give her best to the children she is to bring forth; and the object of the woman of to-day is to frustrate that arrangement. She may do so to a certain extent, but in the tussle with the great mother of all she must come off worsted; and though she beat her wings like an imprisoned bird against the bars of her cage, the decree has gone forth, and calmly and serenely nature smiles at her attempts to rid herself of what should be her greatest glory. It is only because of the impossibility of continuing their lives of amusement and pleasure with the duties of maternity that women dislike having children; for, as everything else has been made easier to them in these days, so the use of anæsthetics has done away with the terrors of childbirth; and after the baby is laid in its mother's arms, there is nothing left for her of sorrow and pain save the feeling of fear and joy which is so inextricably mixed up in the deepest feelings of love. What greater pride or pleasure is there for any woman than to be the mother of a great man; to know that her child has taken his place in the roll of English men of greatness and distinction, and what nobler mission than training and leading the little lives dependent on her into the highest paths of virtue and goodness? Women much over-rate the pleasures and delights of the one career, and vastly underrate the solid and permanent happiness of the one nature intended them to follow, and from which, struggle as they may, they cannot escape. The prospects of the strength and constitutions of the men and women of the future would not look hopeful but for the inexorable laws of Nature, but happily in that intervention there is ample security that things must right themselves. A very few years must show English women that they cannot burn the candle at both ends, and that the life of high pressure they are striving to follow must infallibly break them down, and women will gradually accept the stern fact that, first of all, they must be wives and mothers and then they can be whatever their strength and leisure will allow. Women can have as much political and social influence as will satisfy their most insatiable ambition, but they must be content to exercise it in their legitimate sphere, and not encroach on ground fitted only for stronger wills and rougher nature. At all times in England the influence and power of women has been felt and recognised, not openly, or as the result of competition, but because men have always acknowledged that in all the important events of their lives a woman has been the acknowledged (or, perhaps, unknown save to themselves) arbiter of their fate. The history of the world ought to content the most restless and ambitious of her sex, for she has but to remember that in all the great movements, tragedies, and changes that have influenced and controlled mankind, some woman has borne more than her share of the responsibility, and emancipate or make her as masculine as she will, she can never have more power than she already possesses; and without wandering from the narrowest path of a woman's career, she has ample power for as much good or as much evil as she wills. She is, and always must be, physically and intellectually inferior to the man; but in many qualities she is infinitely his superior, and his tacit acknowledgment of that superiority, in the chivalry, devotion, and respect of men, is all she should ask. The woman of to-day may be of stronger fibre and more commanding influence, but her power must be won by her wits, and she will have to fight for its possession: for she will never win the love, devotion, and tenderness that less capable but more womanly women than she command. In politics, in religion, in society, in all the questions of life which affect women deeply, the new woman, with her political aspirations, her religious opinions, and her advanced social theories, will play a prominent though perhaps not a lovely part; but experience will show her that, in the long run, the less ambitious woman will have the best of her, and the restless, unsatisfied longings of women for a sphere of unlimited activity will work their own cure, and not only for physical but also for reasons of expediency they will see the wisdom of returning to the ways of their mothers and grandmothers. The hot fit of excitement will pass away, and reason will reassert its power. The quiet joys of home, the love of husband, and children, the constant thought of them and their welfare, to the absolute effacement of herself, will return with all the delight of novelty, and she will be at peace. She will have lost nothing, but gained immeasurably by the change; she will still be politically powerful—perhaps more so than when she claimed her rights. Her life will be as full of varied and intricate interests, only she will change the sphere of her action and influence from outside to her own home. The care for and thought of husband and children, hitherto relegated by her to the wet days of her former existence, will again take their place of pre-eminence, and she will willingly exchange the plaudits and vulgar applause of a crowd for the smile and the tenderness that tells her of pleasures and power until now unknown. The soft faces of her children, their fond kisses, and the little arms thrown lovingly round her neck will be sweeter by far to her than the theories of universal brotherhood and the equality of man and woman, which gave her such infinite satisfaction in the past; and one by one as the old opinions and convictions drop away will she find that only since she renounced what then appeared to her a creed full of the purest and highest aspirations has she really learned to live, and that in striving to be all-powerful she was weak, but that in acknowledging her weakness she become strong.

THE PROFESSOR AND HIS WATCH.

An English professor was very fond of walking in the Coliseum after dark. (He told the story himself.) He has an extremely valuable watch. People warned him he would be robbed if he persisted in his favourite moon-light rambles; but he is enormously strong, a practised athlete; and he persisted in haunting the Coliseum, until one night somebody, dressed as a monk, jostled him. His first thoughts were, "A thief in disguise! my watch!" He put his hand in his pocket. There was no watch! He turned instantly in pursuit of the man; seized and shook him; demanded his watch (in excellent English, of which the Roman probably knew no word!) and, getting no satisfactory answer, shook his captive again; when something rolled down on the stones. With a final shake, and a powerful fling, the muscular professor sent the monk across the way, where he fell in a heap! Then the victor caught up the watch, and ran for his hotel—ran, because the thief might be armed; or might have confederates at hand. He rushed to his wife, telling her how he had rescued his valued watch from a thief. "But you did not take your watch with you," she said. "Look at it, on the dressing table!" He then found that his *booty was not even like* his own watch! The professor had been unintentionally playing the highway man! He told a friend of mine he despaired of making his conduct look right to the authorities, so he left Rome by the earliest train in the morning, taking away the watch, I believe.

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"MEMORIALS OF A SOUTHERN PLANTER."

Mr. Gladstone, in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes:—

The downfall of the Southern cause in the great American civil war, and the steady growth of Christian and civilised sentiment for more than half a century in a sense condemnatory of negro slavery, have placed at a disadvantage, before the bar of the public opinion, the character of the planters of the South. As cast-off clothes are in no great repute, so society is usually severe to excess with respect to its cast off opinions. Thus it was that the just repudiation of religious persecution, and the horrors and calamities of which history shows it to have been the parent, led many to the unjust belief that persecutors were personally monsters. A book which aims at presenting in a favourable light the character of a Southern slave-owner, will be doubly useful if it attains its aim. First, in the person and through the picture of an individual, it will have the merit of doing justice to a class. Secondly, it will teach anew a lesson most needful for our daily use. We are not to judge individuals hastily on account of social mischiefs, that may be due to them as a body, through their holding a position inherited from their forefathers, the whole nature of which they have not had strength and depth of wisdom sufficient to detect.

But "The Memorials of a Southern Planter," by Mrs. Smedes, one of his daughters, do more than this. They establish the utter and final condemnation of slavery. For they show that the deformities of the system are incurable where it is worked by men exceptionally good, and thus enable us to measure its tremendous aggravations in the case, not only of monsters, but of the average human beings who necessarily form the mass. And finally, in the present instance, they introduce us to a character of such a lofty nobleness as is seldom reared even with the most favourable environment; to a man at whose feet, except in the fact of slave-owning, any of us may be well content to sit. From one point of view, the volume is a counterblast, perhaps in some ways needed, to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which, though it told the truth, could hardly be expected to tell the whole truth. Under another aspect, it will be to many a pleasant surprise to become acquainted with a Southern planter, of whom it would be difficult to deny that he was possessed of splendid virtues in a superlative degree.

American usage has whittled down the famous name of D'Aubigny into Dabney. But its patrician traditions are still fondly cherished; and they seem to have included largely the inheritance of personal strength and beauty. Thomas Dabney, born in 1798, first comes before us as a Virginian landowner. He is high-spirited, hospitable, popular, generous, and humane. In 1835, prudential reasons lead him to seek for a wider field of enterprise in Mississippi. His grateful negroes follow a master whom they loved. He did all that was possible to keep families together. But at this point we obtain a glimpse of what is perhaps the deepest among the moral evils of negro slavery—namely, the place it assigns to the relation of man and wife. Nothing can exceed, in this volume, the kindness of the master, the fondness of the negroes, the rude abundance in which they revel, or the intimacy of the relations between some of them and the family. But the fact of slavery seems to undermine, as a rule, the truthfulness of character. They have virtues, even splendid virtues, yet, for the most part, they are ready to cheat him upon occasion. It is idle to reproach those whom we degrade; and all masses of human beings are degraded by the yoke. The pith of the whole case lies in the old words of Homer. On the day when a man loses his freedom, loses with it half his manhood. The plantation life is of course rudely interrupted by the war. Here begins calamity; but here also education, discipline, and a development nothing less than grand. He did not approve of the war, nor of Jefferson Davis. "Lincoln," he said, "was the best friend that we had." But when the war was made he went into it. His sons, down to a boy of fourteen, joined the army, with a muscular and faithful negro to look after them. He himself was with difficulty persuaded to stay behind by his daughters, that he might protect them. When the war caused them to remove from their home, at sixty-six he shouldered his musket with another son, a boy of twelve. In the meantime he had given up raising cotton; he grew only provisions for the army, and banished at once every sign of luxury from his table. When the war ceased his home was bare and naked, his live stock had almost wholly disappeared; very little land could be cultivated. But the negroes continued to work for wages. He bid them leave off calling him "master." They answered "Yes, marster;" and fresh negroes came from other districts upon his land, and they too called him "old marster." In the depression and privation caused by the war, he was overtaken by total ruin from another quarter. With unsuspecting generosity he had before the outbreak become responsible for the heavy debt of a "trusted friend." In 1886, at sixty-eight years old, he found the sheriff in his house, come to levy the money. He determined he would not be a bankrupt, but would pay every dollar. Soon after this his whole stock of cotton was destroyed by an incendiary fire: and, with his large family round him, he was absolutely beggared. And now, on days when the food had been scarcely eatable on rising from the table he still reverently said, "Thank the Lord for this much!" The day of menial labour had arrived. At seventy, he learned to cultivate a garden for the food of his family, and for the New Orleans market. It was on a hill, and he carried up the water in buckets. He would not allow his daughters to touch the washtub. So, for two years, he did the washing for the house himself; and took pleasure in bringing the linen to a snowy whiteness. Well may Mrs. Smedes (whose modest self-suppression throughout this work is as remarkable as her devoted love) burst out into the apostrophe, "Oh, thou heroic old man!" Though Mr. Dabney was always a believer, munificent in his gifts, and most hospitable to clergy and religious teachers, his children were not baptised in their infancy, and for a very long time he was not a practising Christian. But in the depths of their distress, the family, unable to attend Public worship at a distance, resolved to build, and built, a church and parsonage; and Mrs. Smedes records it as their "crowning blessing" that the beloved parent was confirmed, and became a regular communicant.

This sketch, utterly imperfect though too long, must not be further extended. It cannot give an adequate idea of the work, which my old friend Mr. Murray has made arrangements to republish in England, probably with some abbreviation of the opening chapters. The noble old man died in Baltimore at eighty-seven. The evening of his life was calm and sunny. His light shone more and more unto the perfect day. In virtue such as his, there is always something of a contagious power. Let no man say, with this book before him, that the age of chivalry has gone, or that Thomas Dabney was not worthy to sit with Sir Percival at the "table round" of King Arthur.

MORTALITY FROM SNAKE-BITES IN INDIA.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, writing to the *Nineteenth Century*, says:—The mortality from snake-bite is very great. The average loss of life during the last eight years has been 19,880 human beings, and 2,100 head of cattle yearly. I regret that I am unable to state how many of these deaths are to be ascribed to the cobra, or each particular snake, as I have been unable to obtain any reliable returns which entered into this special detail. But when conducting an investigation into this subject in India some years ago, I was then able to make out that of 11,416 deaths of human beings in 1869, out of a population of 120,914,283, 2,690 were assigned to cobras, 359 to kraits, the balance being caused by snakes unnamed. This return is of little value, but it indicates what is well known, that the cobra is by far the most destructive of the venomous snakes of India. Mr. V. Richards, who has investigated the subject closely, says the cobra causes nine-tenths of the human deaths. The snakes which are most destructive to life are probably in the following order:—The cobra, *Naja tripudians*; the krait, *Bungarus caeruleus*; the kuppur, *Echis carinata*; Russell's viper, *Doboia russelli*; the hamadryas, *Ophiophagus elaps*; the Raj-samp, *Bungarus fasciatus*. The hydrophidæ are probably not less dangerous, but they are comparatively rare, and seldom brought in contact with human beings, and thus do not contribute so largely to the death-rate. The number of snakes destroyed in 1887 amounted to 562,221, for which rewards amounting to 37,912 rupees were paid. The table shows in detail the number of human beings and cattle killed by all poisonous snakes together, the number of snakes killed, and the amounts paid for their destruction each year from 1880 to 1887 inclusive:—Number of people killed: 1880, 19,150; 1881, 18,670; 1882, 19,519; 1883, 20,067; 1884, 19,629; 1885, 20,142; 1886, 22,134; 1887, 19,740. Number of cattle killed: 1880, 2,536; 1881, 2,029; 1882, 2,167; 1883, 1,644; 1884, 1,728; 1885, 1,483; 1886, 2,514; 1887, 2,716. Number of snakes killed: 1880, 212,776; 1881, 254,968; 1882, 322,401; 1883, 412,782; 1884, 380,981; 1885, 420,044; 1886, 417,596; 1887, 562,221. Amount of rewards paid: 1880, 11,664 rupees; 1881, 11,996 rupees; 1882, 14,873 rupees; 1883, 22,353 rupees; 1884, 28,551 rupees; 1885, 25,213 rupees; 1886, 25,361 rupees; 1887, 37,912 rupees.

SLAVERY IN THE SULTAN'S CAPITAL.

There are actually at Stamboul about ninety regular slave dealers who buy and sell slaves, or who are the medium of buying or selling, "an influential Turkish gentleman," a Mahomedan, says in a letter to the *Daily News* from Stamboul itself. The slaves are lodged in houses known by the public, just as they know the dealers in any sort of merchandise. The principal slave houses are about thirty. An Abyssinian maiden from fourteen to seventeen is worth from 60 to 120 liras (a lira is worth about 18s.), but a handsome one is sure to bring 300 liras. White slaves (Tcherkes) are more abundant. Maidens from twelve to fifteen are quoted from 60 to 300 liras, and those from sixteen to twenty from 60 to 1,000 liras.

The price varies according to beauty, size, complexion, and accomplishments. Singers and musicians generally bring a good price. In the days of Ismail Pasha, the price of slaves was double what it is to-day. It should be noted here that the slaves exported to Egypt greatly improved the breed of the Egyptians. One can immediately distinguish an Egyptian who has had for a mother or father a Circassian slave, from the Egyptian *pur sang*. Many people here buy slaves, for legal marriages, preferring them to Turks. The reason is that a slave has no relations (mother-in-law especially), and therefore no visitors or callers. She endeavours to please her husband. She is obedient and economical, and very affectionate even, if pretty well treated. Many slaves would not leave their masters for the world, but many others would be too glad to obtain their liberty. Some are well looked after, well cared for, richly dressed, and have costly jewels. They dine with their lady, and are treated as companions, and as members of the family. Among the possessors of slaves who were the most noted for their kindness and benevolence was the late Princess Zeinoub Hanoum, the daughter of the first Viceroy of Egypt, Mehemet Ali. During her lifetime she gave monthly allowances from two to fifty liras to each of her slaves. She had some eighty of them married to respectable gentlemen, and gave to each a dowry of from £1,000 to £5,000. Before her death, three years ago, she made a will granting freedom to all her slaves and distributing to them valuable presents and settlements. Many Pashas treat their slaves with great kindness and generosity.

I give these details as an impartial writer should do; but impartiality must also make me say that there are other slaves who are treated with brutality and barbarity—when a girl of thirteen is compelled to submit to the barbarism of men of a worse type than Moussa Bey. They are hundreds of young girls who are sold to persons who sell them or exchange them for others of greater beauty. It is revolting to see to what extent slavery is encouraged here, and how many of these poor creatures would like to fly away from the brutality of their masters, and how many others are exported against their will. In general, slavery here is the curse of the country. In a few lines I will explain how a slave is bought or sold. She is taken home—visited by a midwife and a doctor to see her state of health. If her state and accomplishments are approved she is purchased. The following is a copy of the purchase contract: "I (the name of the proprietor of the slave) declare to have sold to X (the name of the purchaser) the slave . . . for the sum of . . . piastres in gold, which slave is my property. I have received the money in full, and declare that X (the slave) is now the property of . . . and that he is satisfied with her actual state. (Seal and name of the seller.)" Slavery is against the religion of Islam. I have consulted many high Softas about it, and find it illegal. But here customs and usages become law, and the Imperial harems contain more than 1,500 purchased slaves. Many slaves have run away from their masters to the British Ambassador and Her Majesty's Consulate, but all that these authorities could do was to put themselves in communication with the police. Once the slaves go to the police, God knows what becomes of them. The British Embassy and Consulate have no authority to protect slaves. Slavery could only be suppressed by the Sultan issuing a general decree granting liberty to all slaves, and that could only be done through the strong representation and pressure of Europe. We know that this slavery, as Ali Pasha used to say, is the curse of society here, the cause of polygamy, which brings thousands of other evils with it; yet Europe, which is desirous of abolishing it in Africa, ignores its development in the centre of Europe. It is not surprising if the civilised Powers pretend to ignore the atrocities of Armenia on account of the far distance of that province; but to ignore the state of Constantinople, at the gates of Europe, is astonishing and really incomprehensible.

If the Powers wish to leave affairs in Turkey in the *status quo*, it is the duty of the press, and more especially the enlightened Liberal English papers, to take the initiative in abolishing an institution unworthy of the century in which we are living. We hope that venerable statesman Mr. Gladstone will take the matter in hand. We unfortunate Mahomedans are left to the mercy of our despotic rulers, and we can only uplift our hands to heaven for help when we are in our mosques. Let us hope that through the efforts of the generous English nation slavery will speedily be abolished, and that this reform will be a prelude to Constitutional reforms, not similar to those which the English are blessed with—for that would be asking too much. We ask no more than a Constitution similar to that which our ex-vassals, Bulgaria, Servia, and Roumania, are enjoying to-day.

The foregoing appeal is published *á propos* of the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference, composed of representatives not only from the different civilized States of Europe, but also from three Mahomedan Powers—namely, Turkey, Persia, and Zanzibar. The European Powers that are represented will, perhaps, be astonished to know that the female and male human traffic in its highest development and extension still exists in Turkey, and more especially in its capital, Constantinople.

CHARGE OF BLACKMAILING.

A rule *nisi* for a *certiorari* to remove the trial of the action, the Queen *vs.* Marks and others, into the Queen's Bench Division, having been obtained, the question came on for argument on Tuesday, the 10th inst., before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mathews. The defendants are Claude Marks and Sydney Wolfe, the proprietors of the *Mining Record*, and an advertising agent named Marix, and they are charged with endeavouring to levy blackmail upon those connected with a certain company. The ground upon which the rule was obtained was that in consequence of the prejudice existing against financial papers in the City, it was asserted to be impossible to secure a fair trial of the case at the Old Bailey. The Solicitor-General, who appeared to shew cause against the rule, said the indictment against the defendant was for threatening to publish libellous matter of the plaintiffs, or for offering to abstain from publishing libellous matter with intent to extort money. There were also counts for conspiracy. He pointed out that before this application there was no objection made to the trial of the action at the Central Criminal Court by the defendants. The case was first heard before one of the aldermen of the City of London, and after several adjournments the defendants were committed for trial. The defendants' solicitors had on behalf of their clients insisted that there should be the earliest possible trial, but in consequence of a domestic affliction happening to their solicitor it was postponed ultimately till the 13th January. Even then no objection was made to the trial taking place at the Central Criminal Court, and now when the case stood for trial in the ordinary way their lordships were asked to postpone it on the strength of affidavits, stating that in consequence of the prejudice against those engaged in connection with financial papers a fair trial could not be had. Reference was also made to the result of a recent trial. In the affidavits on the former subject the deponents did not seem to know that there was no such thing as a common jury at the Old Bailey, as common and special jurors were both included. Moreover, the jurors at the Central Criminal Court were called from a wider area than at the other court. It was only fair to the Recorder and the jury who tried the case of Macrae against Green, to which reference was made, that he should say that there was a reasonable explanation of the verdict. A single sentence was taken from the Recorder's summing-up, and it was suggested that the question for the jury was whether the defendant in that case was guilty of a felony or misdemeanour. That drew from the Lord Chief Justice an expression of surprise that the jury found the defendant guilty of nothing. Sir C. Russell said his clients did not withdraw in any way from the statement that they were anxious to have an early trial, but they did wish that the trial should be a fair and impartial one. There had been no dealy in the matter, and it was the trial of the case of Macrae against Green which convinced his clients that they could not get a fair trial at the Centeral Criminal Court. He asked their lordships to ask the opinion of the Recorder and of Mr. Poland, who was the prosecuting counsel in that case, as to the result.—Their lordships granted the application to remove the trial, and it was arranged that there should be a Middlesex jury struck under the old system, the case to be heard on January 13th, the day originally fixed.

HOW TO FAIL IN LITERATURE.

Mr. Lang lectured on this subject before the Council of the College for Men and Women. He who would fail in literature must (according to Mr. Lang) begin early, and neglect his education. He must neither read nor observe life and character. Then, when he comes to write, he must write illegibly—a help to failure which is often overlooked. Few need to be warned against having their manuscripts type-written, this, however, must be scrupulously avoided by anyone who has really set his heart upon failure. No knowledge comes amiss to the man of letters; therefore, the would-be failure should sedulously abstain from reading Shakespeare, Bacon, Hooker, Gibbon, and other English and foreign classics. He should, moreover, be reckless as to grammar and place his adverbs between the "to" and the verb of the infinitive. For example, he should say: "Hubert's idea was to energetically and on all possible occasions oppose any attempt to entangle him with such." Let him be careful always to use "such" as a pronoun. He cannot be too obscure, too unnatural, too involved, and too commonplace. So far manner or style; Mr. Lang next considered matter. The man who would fail could not begin better than by having nothing in the world to say. He must not, like M. Alphonse Daudet, carry a note-book about with him, or follow the advice of Mr. Walter Besant in noticing every peculiarity of the people he meets. This would give him ideas, and these he does not want. He would do well by beginning with the writing of verses, because verses are the very last things which people want to read. Mr. Lang then went on to point out the kind of verse which the young author bent on failure would probably produce. Such verse is written in various manners, all of which are founded upon those of the bright lyrists whose works appear in the corners of the cheapest journals. There is, for example, the "consumptive manner." Failure might be assured by travelling in this direction, and (added Mr. Lang, with a strange disregard of tautology) "it is an extremely easy and facile descend." Here is a specimen of the "consumptive manner" as "knocked off" by Mr. Lang for the occasion:—

ONLY.

"Only a spark of the ember,
Only a leaf on the tree,
Only the days we remember,
Only the days without thee!

"Only the flowers that thou worest,
Only the book that we read,
Only that night in the forest,
Only a dream of the dead.

"Only the troth that was broken,
Only the heart that was lonely,
Only the sign and the token,
That sighing on the saying of only."

The next little poem which Mr. Lang read was a clever combination of several manners, and was so composite that he found it difficult to place it in any particular category. Therefore he entitled it

NO NAME.

"In the slumber of the winter, in the secret of the snow.
What is the voice that is crying out of the long ago?
When the accents of the children are hushed upon the stairs,
When the poor forgets his troubles, and the rich forgets his cares."

Or, if you wish to be satirical, you may say:—

"—and the rich forgets his shares.
What is the silent whisper that echoes in the room.
When the days are full of darkness and the night is hushed in gloom?
'Tis the voice of the departed who will never come again.
Who have left the weary tumult and the struggle and the pain."

Or you may say:—

"—and the agony of men.
And my heart makes heavy answer to the voice that comes no more,
To the whisper that is welling from a far-off golden shore."

Two other sorts of verse—verse which courts failure—were instanced by Mr. Lang: the Grosvenor Gallery style:—

"When the summer night is dim, hushed the loud chrysanthemum—
Sister sleep."

&c., &c., *ad lib.*

And the sonnet. The man who wished to fail might also imitate popular poets such as Tennyson, Swinburne, Rossetti and Dobson; though why Mr. Lang should be so hard upon imitation it is difficult to understand, since, as Mr. Dobson somewhere remarks—

"The man who plants cabbages imitates, too."

And why not the would-be poet? Mr. Lang, however, is of opinion that imitation spells ruin to the imitator, while it brings the author imitated into popular contempt.

The lecturer was very severe upon the authors who hash up old incidents, characters, and situations. "We all know the lively large family," said he—"all very untidy, slipshod, and humorous; all poor; all wearing each other's boots and each other's gloves, and making their dresses out of bedroom curtains, and marrying rich men and sitting on walls with their legs hanging over. Believe me, these things all rush down the easy descent of failure." Then he went on to say that all the poets who have yet appeared in novels have been the most beautiful and basest of their species, and that all have been descendants of Elsley Vavasour in Kingsley's "Two Years Ago." He wished somebody—Mr. Besant, for example—would introduce into one of his novels a poet who was honest and who was true to the lady of his heart. Mr. Lang might have remembered that Mr. Besant has already done this in the character of Allen Engledew in "All in a Garden Fair." Allen is not handsome—though he has an interesting face—he is certainly honest as the day, and he is true to the lady of his heart, and makes her as happy as a poet's wife can ever be. Having relieved his soul of these remarks as to style and matter—and having solemnly warned his hearers against laying the scene of a novel in Italy or the Riviera—Mr. Lang proceeded to give some more general counsels. On finishing his book the man who wanted to fail should send the rough manuscript direct to his publisher. It would disgust the publisher's readers, and it might get lost altogether, in which case his failure could not be more complete. Much might also be done by asking for introductions to publishers or editors—neither of whom want introductions but good books. This is the sort of letter Mr. Lang imagines might be written by an irate author under such circumstances:—"Dear Brown,—A wretched creature who knows my great aunt asks me to recommend his rubbish to you. I send it by to-day's post, and wish you joy of it."

Other people when they got their book published wrote to reviewers, which caused said reviewers to wish their correspondent at "Inkyburn"—a place situated, according to Scotch geographers, three miles on the other side of Hades. Some men re-wrote their books on the proof sheets—an inconvenient and expensive process; others sent in Christmas stories to magazines at the beginning of December. Others, again, insisted on seeing the editor, and would not be content with stating their business in a letter. This Mr. Lang, as editor, strongly recommended to the person who wished to fail; though he is of opinion that when the writer is young and beautiful the interview may not be altogether a bad move.

A VILE PLOT FRUSTRATED.

A retired tradesman named Pigeon, living at Bilancourt, who, despite his 69 years, continued to evince a deplorable weakness for the society of frivolous females, has, says the *Daily Telegraph* Paris correspondent, been nearly murdered by one of his favourites—a washerwoman out of work. Pigeon had just gone to bed when he heard a knock at the door of his tenement. On opening he found outside his laundry nymph—Louise Milcent—and a companion, Pauline Durand, both of whom begged for a night's lodging. The hospitable Pigeon admitted them, gave them food, drink and a shakedown, and then returned to bed. Suddenly, during the night, he felt something cold and sharp entering his shoulder, and, awaking from his slumbers, he beheld Louise Milcent standing over him holding a knife in her hand. The old man with almost superhuman energy rose up in his bed, shoved away the would-be murderess and shouted for "Help." The two women immediately fled, leaving behind their boots and hats. Several neighbours came to the rescue of Pigeon, and it was then found that he had received a deep puncture over the shoulder-blade, but his injury did not prevent him from proceeding to the local *gendarmerie* there to give in his statement. The two women, who had not gone far, were captured in an outhouse, together with a rascal who was to assist them in their nefarious undertaking. The guilty washer-woman made a "clean breast" of the whole affair, and revealed the bloodthirsty plot concocted by her companions and herself. She was to stab Pigeon, and if she could not finish him her friend Pauline was to assist her in the murder. Then the male confederate was to be called in to help in arranging the body so that it should seem as if Pigeon had committed suicide, and the old man's place was to be pillaged by the trio, who hoped to be able to escape from Billancourt in the small hours of the morning. The three criminals have been sent to the Central Police-station.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR OLD PEOPLE.

Professor Max Muller in the *New Review* writes:—

What strikes us as the most cruel feature in the Indian scheme of life is the fourth period, when old people, incapable of taking care of themselves, seem to have been entirely deprived of the loving attentions of their children, so that they must necessarily have fallen a prey to hunger or to wild animals. It is curious that this fourth stage is a privilege which the Brahmans claimed exclusively for themselves. The Indians, however, are by no means the only people who seem to us to have been guilty of cruelty towards old people and towards children. In a primitive state of society there existed difficulties of which we have no idea. When the struggle of life became extreme, and when it was utterly impossible for a community to support more than a given number of lives, it was necessarily left to the parents to determine what children should be allowed to live or be destroyed. Among Greeks and Romans vestiges of this ancient custom may be discovered, and among the Germans, also, the right of the father to decide on the life of a child, by raising it from the place where the mother had given birth to it, was long maintained. The Brahmans seem to have conceded to the father the right to expose his children, or, at all events, his female progeny.

But if, in an early state of society, children became sometimes a burden impossible to bear, a still greater difficulty arose with regard to old people when they were no longer able to support or to defend themselves. In a nomadic state of life this difficulty is so great that it could not be solved except by killing the old people. For what is to be done when the soil exhausted and a tribe has to move forward to occupy new pastures? The old people cannot support the fatigue of the march, and to leave them behind would be to expose them to starvation or a violent death. It was considered merciful under those circumstances, nay, it was believed to be a sacred duty of the nearest relations, to kill the aged members of a family. Storks, before they migrate south, are said to kill the old and lame birds who are unable to follow. In the same way, if we may trust Sir John Lubbock, there are even now among certain savage tribes whole villages where no old people can be discovered, for the simple reason that they all have been put to death. Mr. Hunt, as quoted by Sir John Lubbock, tells us that one day a young man in whom he took much interest came to him and invited him to attend his mother's funeral. Mr. Hunt accepted the invitation, but as he walked along in the procession he was surprised to see no corpse. When he asked the young man where his mother was, he pointed to a woman who was walking along just in front, to use Mr. Hunt's words, "as gay and lively as any of those present." When they arrived at the grave, she took an affectionate farewell of her children and friends, and then submitted to be strangled. It is not innate cruelty that can account for this barbarous treatment of the aged: it was a *dura necessitas*. Among our own ancestors, the ancient Germans, Grimm tells us that when the master of the house was over sixty years old, if the signs of the weakness of age were of such a character that he no longer had the power to walk or stand or to ride unassisted and unsupported, with collected mind, free will, and good sense, he was obliged to give over his authority to his son, and to perform menial service. Those who had grown useless and burdensome were either killed outright or exposed and abandoned to death by starvation.

However strange and horrible these various ways of disposing of old people may seem to us, there is nevertheless a lesson to be learnt from our savage ancestors—viz., that there is a time when old people ought to retire. Our religion, our morality, our very humanity would make us shrink from any violent measures to enforce this lesson; but we must not, for all that, shut our eyes to the fact that some of the most serious evils of our modern society are due to the encroachments of old age on the legitimate functions of youth and manhood. If, in ancient times, the difficulty was what to do with old people, the difficulty in our modern society is what to do with young people. And why? Because every sphere of active life in which young men might, naturally and legitimately, hope to find an opening for making themselves useful to the world, and gaining a livelihood for themselves, is filled with men who, nearly or altogether, belong to the class of the *Depontani*. It will be argued, no doubt, that old age possesses more experience and wisdom than youth and early manhood can possibly possess. But surely there is a senile as well as a juvenile folly; and even admitting the superior experience of old people, that experience would become far more useful to the world if they were satisfied in their old age to become counsellors, and leave the toil and moil of the daily warfare of life to younger men. Besides, the affairs of life require not only prudence and caution, but likewise decisiveness and courage; and when it is considered that the consequences of good or bad counsels must fall, after all, on the heads of the next generation, it is but fair that the young should have some share in determining what is to be done. Besides, we cannot stultify nature. Youth and manhood are better than old age; and with all the advantages that old age may justly be proud of, there are weaknesses which, like white hairs, steal almost unperceived over old heads. No art is able to disguise, and no effort of will strong enough to resist them. Hygienic science may in our days keep people alive longer than in former centuries, and a proper discipline of body and mind may in some cases preserve a *mens sana in corpore sano* beyond the usual limits. But, as a rule, man is meant to learn in his youth, to act in his manhood, to counsel in his advancing years, and to meditate in his extreme old age. It is the disregard of this clear and simple lesson, conveyed by the four ages of man, which is responsible for the worst of our social evils. A young man is meant to marry; but, how in the present state of society, is it possible for a young man and a young woman to contract matrimony at the proper time, unless their parents have saved enough to enable them to do so? Almost every career is now closed against the young man who thinks that he ought to be able to earn a livelihood by his arms or his brains. And the principal reason is that old men now remain too long in active service and enjoy large incomes for doing work which their juniors could do as well, if not better. We get accustomed to everything which has existed for centuries and has the sanction of custom and of law. We know that a man who has children, grand-children, and great-grand-children may hold the family estate as his exclusive property, only making to his descendants such allowance as he thinks proper. What seems quite right and fair to us would seem very wrong and unfair in India, where the law enables the sons, when they have come of age, to insist on a division of the family property, which is considered to be theirs as much as their father's. How many a life in England has become useless by the ancestral property being managed or mismanaged by a man of eighty, while the son of forty, or even sixty, is carefully excluded from all participation in the improvement of his future estate. Young men are often blamed because they imagine they must have as large an income as their parents, before they will condescend to marry. There may be some truth in this, but there is also some truth in the answer of young men that parents after their children's education is finished might be satisfied with a quieter and less expensive style of life and not grudge their children those enjoyments which nature has clearly intended for youth and manhood.

ATTACKED BY AN EAGLE.

Among the scattered hamlets on the Tauridan steppe the King's eagle is well-known as one of the boldest depredators of its species, especially during the lambing season. It does not often pursue, says an Odessa correspondent, such a quarry as a sturdy, full-grown, two-year child, but such was the case only a few days ago. In the little village of Daloi-Maschik, near Feodosia, in the Crimea, a peasant woman left her cottage during the afternoon upon some short errand. She was followed by her little two-year-old. The child had proceeded not more than 20 yards from its own threshold when a large King's eagle descended with a lightning swoop, burying its talons in the head and neck of the little victim. The eagle made one or two ineffectual efforts to raise its quarry. The child's screams attracted the instant attention of the mother and several neighbours, who hastened to the rescue. The eagle had driven its talons so deeply into the poor child's neck and face that it could not release itself, and struck out so fiercely that sticks and stones had to be used to despatch it. The child's head, face, and neck were frightfully lacerated, and it is doubtful whether the little victim will survive.

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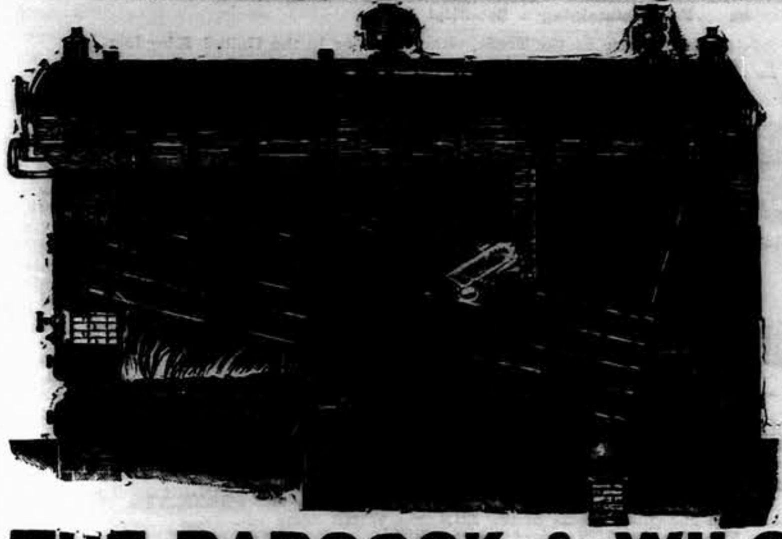

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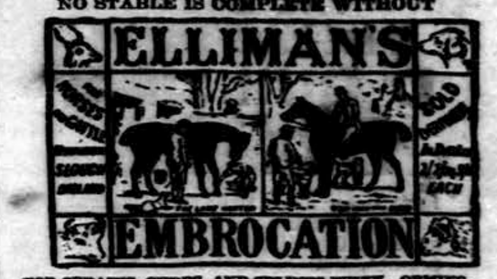

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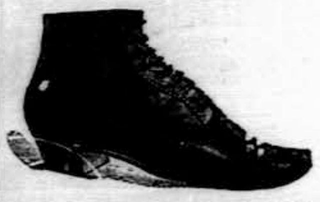

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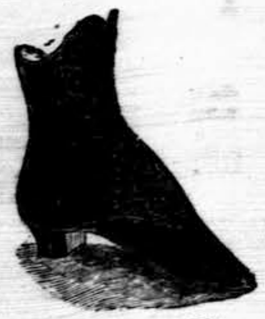

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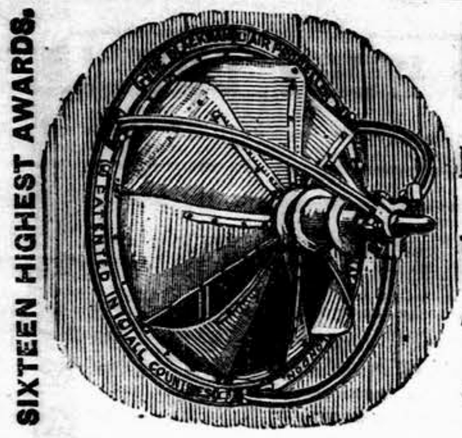

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